The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9346.—VOL. LVII. | MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868. | PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th April, at Rockley, Bondi, Mrs. WILLIAM HENDERSON, of a son.

On the 26th April, at her residence, Hill and East streets, Surry Hills, Mrs. F. M'MAHON, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd April, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. H. H. Gaud, CHARLES ROBINSON, to MARIANA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of JAMES HUGH PALMER, Glebe Point Road. No cards.

On the 25th April, at St. Paul's, Redfern, by the Rev. A. H. Stephen, M.A., JOHN HUGH, only son of Mr. JOHN DAVIES, of Redfern, to LIZZIE, fourth daughter of the late Mr. THOMAS MADDICK, of Exeter, England.

DEATHS.

On 4th February, at Donoughmore Rectory, county Cork, Ireland, the Rev. JOSEPH ROGERSON COTTER, Rector of Donoughmore, and senior Prebendary in Cloyne Cathedral, father of Mrs. W. Ridley, Paddington.

On the 1st May, at her residence, Vauxhall, Parramatta, JANE AGNES, wife of Mr. WILLIAM BELLMAN, and daughter of Mr. John Vardy, of Menangle, aged 35 years.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Coogee Bay, MARIA, wife of JAMES POWELL, Esq., J.P., aged 64 years.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, Surrey Cottage, Raglan-street, Waterloo, Mr. JAMES BRAY, brother of Mr. William Bray, late of the firm of Prince, Bray, and Ogg, in his 50th year.

On 2nd instant, during the night, at Tivoli, Rose Bay, CHRISTIANA SUSAN, the wife of Captain DUMARESQ, in her 68th year.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

STEAM TO HOKITIKA and GREY Direct.

REDUCED FARES.

The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship

EGMONT,
A. W. Jack, commander,
will be dispatched for HOKITIKA and GREY,
at noon, WEDNESDAY, 6th May.

For freight and passage to Hokitika, and passage to the Grey, apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Fares—Saloon, £6; cabin, £3; steerage, £1 10s.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Tuesday, at 11; and Williams, Thursday morning, at 7.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Williams, Thursday morning, at 7.

TO PATERSON RIVER. Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Williams on Monday morning.

TO BRISBANE.—Clarence, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5; and Florence Irving, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—James Paterson, about Wednesday afternoon, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Saturday afternoon, at 3.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Leichardt, Tuesday, 6th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets, available for one week, issued to the Hunter River, at the following rates:—Newcastle to Sydney and back—Saloon, 25s; steerage, 15s. Morpeth, Raymond Terrace, and Clarence Town to Sydney and back—Saloon, 30s; steerage, 18s. Same rates from Sydney.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from 20th April to May 16th inclusive.

FROM SYDNEY TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH:
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 11 p.m.
FOR CLARENCE TOWN:
MORPETH, WEDNESDAY, at 11 p.m.
Goods received for
NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH, DAILY;
CLARENCE TOWN, on WEDNESDAYS;
MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS;
PATERSON TOWNSHIP, on MONDAYS.

FROM MORPETH TO SYDNEY, via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE:
MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

NOTICE.—Return tickets available for one week issued at a fare and a half.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For MACLEAY RIVER, via NEWCASTLE and PORT MACQUARIE.—The BALLINA on TUESDAY, at 10 p.m.
For GRAFTON, Clarence River, via Newcastle.—The AGNES IRVING, on TUESDAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. S. N. CO.'S Steamship HELEN M'GREGOR, for GRAFTON, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
C. WISEMAN, Manager,
Offices—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM to MANNING RIVER, THIS DAY, at noon, from Caledonia Wharf. No cargo received after 11 a.m. Freight paid by shipper.
S. NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE direct.—The powerful steamer BLACKBIRD, Captain Sawell, will be dispatched from Macnamara's Wharf, THIS DAY (Monday), at 11 a.m.
The saloon, state-rooms, and general accommodation on board this vessel, as well as the arrangements of the provedore's department, are not surpassed by any steamer in the colonies.

FARES:

Cabin	£4	0	0
Ditto return	7	0	0
Steerage	1	10	0

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 3, Bridge-street.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The s.s. DANDENONG will be dispatched from Strath's Wharf, THIS DAY, at 5 p.m.
Saloon, 10s. Steerage, 5s.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM to MELBOURNE, leaving Strath's Wharf EVERY THURSDAY.
☞ The new steamship DANDENONG, just arrived from England, will run in conjunction with the well-known steamship YOU YANGS.
One of them will be dispatched as follows:—
DANDENONG (direct),
On THURSDAY, 7th May,
at noon,
carrying both passengers and cargo.

FARES:

Saloon	£4	0	0
Return-ticket	6	10	0
Second cabin	1	10	0

The attention of second-class passengers is directed to the accommodation provided in these vessels, having enclosed cabins for females and families.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN to land passengers only.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, WEDNESDAY, 6th instant, at 9 a.m.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.
The steamer will remain about ten days at Hobart Town for slipping, cleaning, and painting, before returning to Sydney. The HAVILAH will leave Hobart Town for Sydney about Tuesday, 12th May, instead of the City of Hobart.

SHOALHAVEN.—FANNY LOUISE. Commercial Wharf. Freight, apply on board.

RICHMOND RIVER, schooner BERTHA, now receiving cargo. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

GIPSY for Twofold Bay, and TATHRA, on MONDAY, 4th instant. Commercial Wharf.

JANE, FOR MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage, apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SCHOONER PROSPERITY, for Ballina, Richmond River. Chadwick and Smith, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

FIRST VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—☞ The new clipper schooner ROYAL DUKE, 100 tons register, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days. Shippers are particularly requested to make their arrangements at once, to prevent disappointment.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and Co., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON direct.—The fine three-masted schooner YOUNG AUSTRALIAN, J. GRIFFIN, master, daily expected, will, on arrival, have immediate dispatch. J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, the schooner WILLING LASS, 107 tons register. BARKER and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
ULLADULLA.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon.
BATEMAN'S BAY.—Illalong, TO-MORROW, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA.—Hunter, WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA AT HALF THE RAILWAY FARES.
FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF, SYDNEY,
at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.—1, 3, and 5 p.m.
FROM PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8.50, 11 a.m.—1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c., as per Time Table at each wharf.
To Tarban and back only at 4.15, and to Ryde at 6 p.m.
Fares: Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; children (return ticket) 6d.
C. E. JEANNERET, Manager.

HUNTER HILL and RYDE.—Extra steamer TO-NIGHT from Ryde, 7.15; from Sydney 11 p.m.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—YSABEL, from Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 10.30, 2.15; Woolloomooloo Bay, 10.45; Watson's Bay, 11.30, 3.
Cabin return, 1s; children, 6d only.

NOTICE REDUCED FARES.—The steamers GOMEA and GALATEA are plying between Mort's Dry Dock, Balmain, and King-street, Sydney, calling at Looke's Wharf and Snail's Bay, at half the usual rate of fares.
BATES, BROTHERS.

MANLY BEACH STEAMER, THIS DAY.—Leave Queen's Wharf, 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30
Manly, 8.15, 12, 4.30.
Fare, 1s; children, 6d—each way.
THOMAS HESELTON.

FOR BURKE TOWN, GULF OF CARPENTARIA, calling at WIDE BAY, PORT DENISON, and CLEVELAND BAY.—The fast sailing schooner CLARA will be positively dispatched on FRIDAY next, 8th instant. For freight or passage apply to MACKINLAY, BROTHERS, Erskine-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR CLEVELAND BAY AND GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—☞ The A1 clipper barque RECONNAISSANCE, J. H. Bowman, commander, now fast loading, will be dispatched from Towns's Wharf punctually on TUESDAY next, 5th May.
For freight or passage (having first-class accommodation) apply to R. TOWNS and CO.; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.—To sail 2nd May.—The clipper brig SARAH, Captain Booth, will load at Market Wharf, at lowest current rates.
Apply to Captain on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Agents.

COLLEEN BAWN, FOR BROAD SOUND.—☞ Clears at the Customs on TUESDAY. Shippers are particularly requested to complete shipments, and send in Bills of Lading for signature at once.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Market Wharf; or to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—For AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, J. Nearing, commander (shortly expected), will, on arrival, be dispatched with her usual punctuality.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

RITA, for AUCKLAND.—Clears at the Customs on Tuesday. Shippers are requested to complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature at once. Has room for a few tons freight, if sent down at once, for which, or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Grafton Wharf; J. J. Wright and Co., 324, George-street; or,
W. R. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The regular trader JOHN KNOX, B. Jenkins, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, Grafton Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.
☞ Shippers are requested to send down goods at once.

FOR WANGANUI.—The well-known favourite trader LADY DENISON, J. Farnie, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Grafton Wharf, or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA.—The Clipper Schooner BLACK DOG, C. H. Linklater, master, clears at the Customs on TUESDAY. Shippers are requested to complete shipments and send in Bills of Lading for signature. Has room for a few tons of light freight if engaged at once. For freight or passage apply to BIFFIN and CLARKE, 147, Pitt-street.

FOR FIJI ISLANDS.—The magnificent steamship ALBION, 1000 tons, Edward Kidney, commander, will be despatched for Levuka, on 9th May. Has splendid accommodation for saloon and intermediate passengers.
Apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FIRST VESSEL for FIJI ISLANDS.—The well-known clipper brig, SUSAN, W. A. Hughes, commander, will be despatched from Newcastle in a few days, for LEVUKA and KANDAVA GROUP. Splendid accommodation for passengers, and room for a few tons cargo at moderate rates.
For full particulars apply T. W. WHITE, Esq., Maloney's Café, George-street; or GEORGE TULLY and CO., Newcastle.
N.B.—Freights and passages to Newcastle, per H. R. N. S. N. Co., paid by G. T. and Co. April 21, 1868.

NOTICE.—Intending PASSENGERS for SAN FRANCISCO can obtain a guarantee of 12 months' employment on the Pacific Railroad by booking through this office, 21, Bridge-street. H. H. Hall, U. S. Consul.

CIRCULAR SAW LINE OF PACKETS.—FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—☞ The clipper ship HEVERSHAM, 800 tons burthen, will be dispatched on or about the 7th instant. Intending passengers are requested to make immediate application to secure berths.
Apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The AMERICAN Clipper Ship GENTOO, A1, 1000 tons, L. Freeman, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney, direct, on or about the 5th May. This vessel has superior second cabin and intermediate accommodation, and offers great inducement to families, being upwards of 7 feet between decks, well ventilated throughout, and carries an experienced surgeon.
A very liberal scale of diet provided.
The Gentoo is now lying at Campbell's Wharf, where intending passengers are invited to inspect her.
Early application is necessary to secure a passage, as she is nearly full.
Apply H. H. HALL, U. S. Consul, 21, Bridge-street; or G. MITCHELL, U.S. Consular Agent, Newcastle.

FOR HONGKONG.—The JOHANNE MARIE, Captain C. Schutt, will sail in a few days.
For light freight and passage only, apply to
T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON.—NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The following first-class vessels, making an average passage of 80 days, will be dispatched on or about the following dates:—

	Tons.	Commander.	
WOOLLOOMOOLOO	627	Donald	May.
SIR JOHN LAWRENCE	879	Fernie	June.
NINEVEH	1174	Barnet	July.
STRATHDON	1010	Pile	July.

The dietary arrangements are superior, and each vessel carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

FOR LONDON.—The fine first-class clipper ship FLYING CLOUD, 1139 tons register, H. Hughes, commander, will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, May 27th.
Wool received at Flood's Stores, Circular Quay.
Accommodation for first-class passengers is very superior.
The second and steerage are spacious and well ventilated.

Saloon	£50
Second cabin	30
Steerage	18

For freight or passage apply to
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON,
THE BEN LOMOND.
This fine ship will be dispatched as above on the 15th June. Wool received at Flood's Stores.
For freight or passage apply on board to Captain CARGILL; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct, sailing from MELBOURNE punctually on 11th May.—☞ The A1 clipper passenger ship VIMIERA, 1000 tons, J. J. Garden, commander. This fine ship for several years maintained a high character in the Sydney trade for comfort and regularity.
First, Second, and Third Class passengers will be taken.
Passage money per agreement.
A liberal allowance made for passage to Melbourne.
For all particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NORTHAMPTON, Ship, from London.—NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—Consignees are informed that the abovenamed vessel is now discharging cargo at the Circular Quay, and are requested to pass their ENTRIES immediately. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained at the office of the undersigned. Any goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at consignees' risk and expense.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

SHIP BOREALIS from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES are requested to pass Customs ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Goods impeding discharge will be cleared and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for loss or damage to cargo, after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freight paid, and delivery orders obtained at the office of the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents.
Captain HENDERSON will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his crew, without his written authority.

SHIP BEN LOMOND, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

THE BARQUE OTHELLO.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by MONDAY, the 4th May.
M. BAYLEY, Custom House Agent, Circular Quay.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, VESSELS for Adelaide and Wallaroo. G. HEWISON, Newcastle.

COAL CHARTERS for all Eastern ports may be obtained by applying to
THOMAS HALE,
Exchange, Sydney.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, the splendid steamship SIR JOHN YOUNG, of 35 horse-power, with all the latest improvements. This fine steamer is suitable for either a passenger or tug boat. Full particulars as to description, terms, &c., can be obtained from JOHN SOLOMON, Auctioneer, &c., 309, George-street, Sydney.

SHIP GOLDEN SEA, from London.—Consignees of goods by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored, at consignees' risk and expense, and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

BOATS for SALE, suitable for the Beche-de-mer and Island Trade, and for Passenger Ships. Also, Skiffs and Dingies, and one first-class 20-foot centre-board Skiff. J. BELL, boatbuilder, Balmain.

PRINCE ALFRED YACHT CLUB.—The Monthly MEETING of members will be held TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Club Room, King-street, at 8 o'clock.
F. GRAY, Honorary Secretary.

TATTERSALL'S CLUB.—SETTLING NIGHT for RANDWICK AUTUMN MEETING, at the Club Rooms, THIS (Monday) EVENING, May the 4th. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.
J. HERALD, Secretary.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A BALLOTING MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th May, from 1 to 2 o'clock.
By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—An Adjourned General MEETING of the members will be held THIS DAY, the 4th May, at 12 o'clock.
By order,
R. ANDERSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN PIGEON CLUB.—The usual Monthly MEETING will be held at the Club Rooms, Beal's Hotel, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock p.m.
FREDERICK GANNON, } Hon.
S. W. MURRAY, } Secretaries.

THE Rev. G. H. HOLMES will deliver a LECTURE in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Newtown, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. Subject—"Saul, the first King of Israel." Admission 1s.

NO. 1 BATTERY V. A.—PARADE, TO-NIGHT; undress, with carbines. Blank cartridge.

MASONIC.—Lodge of Australia, 390.—Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, 7 o'clock prompt.

NAVAL BRIGADE.—All hands to muster, on Flagstaff Hill, in blue, with carbines and sword bayonets, at 7 p.m., on MONDAY, the 4th instant. Band to attend.
FRANCIS HIXSON, Captain Commanding.

ST. JOHN'S NEW CHURCH and SCHOOL, Kent-street South.—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of SYDNEY will bless and lay the Foundation Stone of the above church, next WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, for the half-year ended the 31st March last, will be payable at the Company's Office on and after FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1868.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 29th April, 1868.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now open at NASHVILLE, GYMPIE CREEK GOLD-FIELD, Queensland.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.
Sydney, 2nd April, 1868.

THE CITY BANK, SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST to its customers at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, on the weekly minimum balance at the credit of their current accounts.
By order of the Board,
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
During the Alterations in the Bank Premises in Pitt-street, the business will be conducted in the Private Dwelling-house in O'Connell-street.
S. MURRAY, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd April, 1868.

TO THE MEMBERS of the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—A vacancy having arisen in the direction by the resignation of M. E. Murnin, Esq., I beg leave to offer my services to supply the vacant seat; and, in soliciting your support, think it desirable to mention that the interest I hold in the institution, on behalf of others, is very considerable, and my personal stake is the largest that the rules of the society admit of.
I have been a member for many years, always taking an active interest in the advancement of the institution, and formed one of the special committee recently, thoroughly investigating the Society's affairs to so satisfactory an issue, after protracted and searching inquiry.
I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
EDWIN T. BEILBY.
123, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

MEMORANDUM.
The election takes place on TUESDAY, the 19th May, and should you be disposed to favour me with your vote, it will be necessary that you write such out with your own hand according to annexed form, and forward same as early as possible.
WORDING OF THE VOTING PAPER.
I .... vote for EDWIN THOMAS BEILBY to fill the office of Director of the Australian Mutual Provident Society.
Dated this..........day of..........1868.
Residence................
(Signature.)

Australian Gas Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 22nd April, 1868.
FIRST and SECOND INSTALMENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that at the Special General MEETING of the proprietors held THIS DAY, at the Company's office, Sydney, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—
That this meeting hereby calls for the payment of the first and second instalments of one pound per share each, on the new shares now issued; such payments to be made to the Treasurer, the Bank of New South Wales, in George-street, Sydney, as follows:—the first, on or before the first day of June next; the second, on or before the first day of July next.
By order of the Board,
R. MANSFIELD.

TO CAPITALISTS ON SUGAR.—Growers of 150 to 200 Acres of Sugar-cane are willing to supply that quantity for a given period to any person who will erect a Sugar Plant here for the purpose of converting it into sugar, on proper conditions. Address T. W. PULSFORD, Secretary, Bellinger River.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

MRS. KNIGHT, maiden name GRACE JOHNSTON, late of Brisbane, your SISTER CATHERINE is in Sydney, and wishes to see you. Send your address to C. J., HERALD Office.

PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.—The Working Committee of this fund beg earnestly to invite the immediate co-operation and assistance of the residents in the suburbs and the country towns and districts, by organising in their respective neighbourhoods, local committees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions towards this national memorial of gratitude for the preservation of his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. Every assistance and information will be given on application at the Committee Rooms, No. 362, George-street; or by the Honorary Secretaries, ALFRED ROBERTS, Esq., or J. GRAFTON ROSS, Esq.

WAVERLEY LOCAL COMMITTEE'S THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS to the PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.

ERRATA in First List.—T. M'Cay £1 1s, should be T. M'Coy £1 1s; R. M'Cay £1 1s., should be R. M'Coy £1 1s. In the Second List—F. C. H. Hinsch £5 5s, should be J. C. W. Hinsch.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Amount already advertised	240	7	6	Mr. W. Denning	0	5	0
Mr. Baglin	0	5	0	Mr. A. Denning	0	5	0
Mrs. Baglin	0	5	0	Mr. John Egan	0	10	0
Mr. Robinson and family	0	7	0	Miss Taylor	2	0	0
Mr. J. Dickson and family	3	3	0	Miss M. M. Taylor	1	0	0
Mrs. E. O'Brien	0	10	6	Mrs. Rankin	1	1	0
Mr. B. P. Campbell	1	1	0	Mrs. Stewart	1	1	0
Mrs. B. P. Campbell	0	10	6	Miss Rankin	1	0	0
Miss Campbell	0	2	6	Miss J. Kennedy	0	5	0
Miss A. Campbell	0	2	6	Miss B. Cleary	0	5	0
E. Campbell	0	2	6	G. D. Henderson	0	5	0
L. Campbell	0	2	6	Mrs. Henderson	0	2	6
Bridget Halloran	0	2	6	Mr. W. Thomas	0	10	0
Wm. Reynolds	0	2	6	Mrs. W. Thomas	0	10	0
Mr. D. Scott	1	0	0	Edward Thomas	0	5	0
Mrs. D. Scott	0	10	0	Elizabeth Thomas	0	5	0
Ada Scott	0	5	0	Mrs. Bailey and family	1	5	6
D. Scott	0	5	0	Mr. R. G. Massie	5	5	0
R. Ralph	0	5	0	Jane Macfarlane	0	5	0
J. F.	0	2	6	Catherine Siggs	0	5	0
Mr. Robins	0	2	6	Margaret Mullins	0	2	6
				John Carr	0	5	0
				Total	267	17	0

JAMES VICKERY,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
Waverley Local Committee.
May 2nd, 1868.
N.B.—Should the Members of Committee appointed to collect, have inadvertently omitted to call at any house in Waverley, it is particularly requested that the lists may be filled up, and the subscriptions forwarded to any member of the Committee, or the Treasurer, when the sums will be duly published.

WAVERLEY LOCAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND are particularly requested to MEET at the Waverley Council Chambers, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on important business.
May 4th. JAMES VICKERY, Hon. Secretary.

BOROUGH OF DARLINGTON.—NOTICE is hereby given that an ASSESSMENT of all the lands, buildings, and other rateable property within this Borough has been made, and that a rate of one shilling in the pound for the current year has been levied on the same in accordance with the provisions of the Municipalities Act of 1867. And Notice is also further given, that all ratepayers dissatisfied with the said assessment can appeal against the same, by giving seven days' notice to the Clerk at the Council Chamber, of their intention so to appeal. The Appeal Court will be holden at the Central Police Court, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May instant, at 10 o'clock a.m.
SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, Council Clerk.

PARTIES LEAVING THE COLONY are respectfully informed that the undersigned undertake Sales of Furniture, &c., on the most reasonable terms.
Cash advanced at Bank interest on goods intended for sale.
☞ The spacious rooms of the undersigned afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture, Carriages, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Auctioneers.
Old Bank of Australasia,
239, George-street, and
The Australian Auction Rooms,
Pitt and O'Connell streets.

P. CULLEN,
Forwarding Agent, Singleton.
AGENT FOR THE HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Carriage engaged at the lowest current rates; railway charges and wool carriage paid if required. Goods received, and promptly forwarded via Newcastle or Morpeth, as may suit the convenience and wishes of shippers. FREIGHT OBTAINED AT THE LOWEST RATES OFFERED, if shipped by the H. R. N. S. N. Co.
NO COMMISSION CHARGES.

RAPHAEL and CO.
(late Lenehan's) Old Established
Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and General House Furnishers, Castlereagh-street.
The attention of parties furnishing is solicited to the large and varied stock of colonial manufactured Furniture, in Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany, and Cedar, which, for excellence of design and workmanship, by far exceeds that usually imported.
We have just landed a splendid variety of double gold gilt pier and chimney glasses, of latest designs and all sizes, and are prepared to supply every requisite for general house furnishing, at such prices as will defy competition.
RAPHAEL and CO., Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and General House Furnishers, Castlereagh-street.

RAILWAY TO ONE TREE HILL.
F. G. MARKWELL respectfully informs the travelling public, his coach will meet every train to convey his patrons to and from his old established hotel,
THE ROSE INN, LITTLE HARTLEY.
F. G. MARKWELL takes this opportunity of returning his best thanks to his many friends for the patronage so liberally accorded to him hitherto, and to assure them nothing shall be wanting—by a good table, with clean and comfortable domestic arrangements—to merit a continuance of their support.
Good stabling, coachhouse, and paddocks, with every care taken of horses and vehicles; charges moderate.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—The undersigned continue to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for SALE, or shipment, and will make liberal allowances thereon.
IRWIN and TURNER, 171, Pitt-street.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have admitted our Nephew, ALFRED JAMES LEWINGTON, as a partner in the firm of MITCHELL and CO., Ship Chandlers and Agents, Circular Quay and George-street.
FRANCIS MITCHELL.
ALFRED MITCHELL.
Sydney, 1st May, 1868.

THE UNDERSIGNED have THIS DAY entered into PARTNERSHIP as Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, under the style of "ROLIN and SALTER," Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.
Dated this 1st day of May, A.D. 1868.
THOMAS B. ROLIN,
THOMAS SALTER.

ESTATE OF L. E. THRELKELD and CO.—A first DIVIDEND of 1s 6d per £ on all admitted claims will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Collie and Ashdown, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street. All bills and promissory notes must be produced.
J. B. YOUNG, } Trustees of
J. L. MONTEFIORE, } the Estate of
J. B. RUNDLE, } L. E. Threlkeld and Co.
Sydney, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—I, ISABELLA PATTERSON, wife of RICHARD PATTERSON, late of London, do hereby give notice that unless you the said Richard Patterson do come forward to my protection and support within one month from this date, that I will cease to bear his name, and consider myself entirely free from him for ever.
April 28th, 1868.

CAUTION.—CHEQUE LOST, for £7 16s. 7d., on Oriental Bank, by J. F. Paige in favour of Mrs. Facho. Payment stopped. Reward on return to Mrs. Facho, Stanmore.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that if Mr. GARDNER does not call at No. 13, Margaret-street, his Box and Clothes will be sold to defray expenses. Mrs. TAYLOR.

SUGAR BEET SEED GRATIS.—A small quantity of the best Sugar Beet Seed for gratuitous distribution by the Flood Relief Committee. Settlers in the country please refer to a Sydney agent or friend.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, George-street, Sydney.

TO SETTLERS.—Designs for most approved Spout-washing Apparatus furnished—construction of machinery supervised. D. B. PRITCHARD, Engineer to Messrs. Learmonth, of Ercildoun, 142, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, Cook's River Road, the only licensed house in the colonies for the reception of the insane.
G. A. TUCKER.

BY ROYAL AUTHORITY.—Upholsterer and Cabinet-maker.—ANDREW LENEHAN, late of Castlereagh-street, has OPENED his new ESTABLISHMENT at 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

BOOKKEEPING and WRITING.—The course of Lessons, 10s. Mr. and Mrs. Norris, 188, Pitt-street.

DR. RENWICK begs to intimate to his patients and friends that he has returned to town and has Resumed the Practice of his Profession at No. 471, Pitt-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon, Oculist, and Aurist, has removed from Sydney to 103, Collins-st., Melbourne.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Makers, Tuners, and Repairers, 235, George-street, opposite Bridge-st.

DUGUID and CO. beg to inform their Friends that they have REMOVED their Fuel Depot from Miller's Point to Liverpool-street West. Orders received as usual at 74, Pitt-street North, next Sydney Exchange.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Consult Mr. C. EDWARDS, Practical Phrenologist, advice, 1s; ditto writing or portraits. Enclose specimen, date of birth, and 14 penny stamps, 342, George-street (Established 1862.)

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch offices—Mittagong and Weatherboard.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-st.

GYMNASIUM, 248, Castlereagh-street, open from 9 till 4 p.m. Fourth quarter commences May 1st. Terms, &c. may be obtained from the Instructor.
Horizontal and parallel bars, flying and double trapeze, climbing pole and ropes, slackrope, horse, and dumbbells, sticks, foils, masks, &c.

MR. EDWIN H. COBLEY begs to inform his friends and pupils that his health has so far improved as to enable him to resume his Professional DUTIES on and after MONDAY, 4th May.

REMOVAL.—Mr. SALTER, Solicitor, to Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street.

ROLIN and SALTER, Solicitors, Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Liberal advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

WILLIAM JOLLY and CO., Timber Merchants, Saw Mills, Bathurst-street, Darling Harbour.

WALLWORK and CO., Carriers, 44, Market-street, Sydney. branch offices, Weatherboard and Mittagong.

CARTES DE VISITE reduced in prices. A copy shown for approval. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE, 8s per dozen for cash. ALBERT LOMER, 419, George-street, next to Lassetter's.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN COMPANY.—£8000 to LEND, at low interest, upon mortgage of city freehold. 129, King-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South.
THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.
BILLS OF SALE ON FURNITURE, &c., WITHOUT POSSESSION OR ANY OTHER AVAILABLE SECURITY.
Forms may be had gratis on application.
FROM £100 to £5000, ON DEPOSIT OF DEEDS, 7 TO 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

SHARES FOR SALE—
Australian Joint Stock Bank
Illawarra Steam Navigation Co.
Australian General Assurance Co.
New South Wales Marine Co.
Sydney Insurance Co.
Peak Downs Copper Mining Co.
WANTED, to purchase—
City Bank shares
United Insurance Co. ditto
A. H. RICHARDSON,
Stock and Share Broker.
277, George-street.

SHARE and DEBENTURE STOCK for SALE:—
£2500 N.S.W. 5 per cent. Debentures 1879
£1000 Queensland 10 per cent. Debentures, 1869
Australasian Steam. Joint Stock Bank
Bank New South Wales. Bank New Zealand
Sydney Insurance. Pacific Insurance
Bulli preferential 12½ per cent. Wallsend Coal.
FATTORINI and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

RATES OF INTEREST (founded upon last dividend) which the following Securities are calculated to produce for Money invested:—

Companies.	Dividend payable.	Paid per Share.	Price per Share.	Interest.
BANKS:				
Commercial	Jan., July	25	57	7½
New South Wales	Apr., Oct.	20	45	6¾
Joint Stock	Jan., July	9	10½	6¾
City	"	10	11½	7
STEAM:				
Australasian	Jan., July	20	18½	
Clarence and Rich.	"	7½	7½	10
Hunter River	Feb., Aug.	10	10	10
Illawarra	Apr., Oct.,	5	3½	7½
INSURANCE:				
Pacific	Jan., July	2	2½	8½
Sydney	Apr., Oct.	2	2½	8½
United		1	1½	8
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Gas Light	Mar., Sept.	6	12	[illegible]
Bulli Coal	Jan., July	10	10½	9½
Wallsend ditto	"	10	7½	9¾
Waratah ditto	Apr., Oct.	6	6½	9½

W. T. MUSTON and CO., Stock and Share Brokers, Accountants, and Financial Agents, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

£500 REQUIRED, in extending a respectable mercantile business, free of debts. V., HERALD.

£1500 TO LEND, in one or more sums. ELLIS and MAKINSON, 89, Elizabeth-street.

LAUNCESTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited), TASMANIA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of this LINE from Launceston to Deloraine, being about 45 miles in length.
Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract will be open for the inspection of intending contractors on and after the 1st day of May, 1868, at our Offices, 82, Collins-street West, Melbourne, where full particulars and forms of Tenders may be obtained.
The company is prepared to make monthly payments in cash to the extent of 90 per cent. on the amount of the engineer's certificate for work executed.
Tenders addressed to the Secretary, and endorsed "Tender for the Construction of the Launceston and Western Railway," may be sent in to the Company's Offices in Launceston up to noon on the 18th day of June, 1868.
The Directors will not necessarily accept the lowest or any tender.
The Company will not supply any schedule of quantities. Contractors are therefore invited to meet at our Offices at noon on the 1st of May, 1868, for the purpose of appointing a surveyor to take out quantities on their behalf.
DOYNE, MAJOR, and WILLETT, Engineers, 82, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for Building a House, and for Additions to three Houses. Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. MUNRO, Architect, 62, Pitt-street, where tenders will be received until noon on TUESDAY, the 12th May.

TO CARPENTERS and Joiners.—TENDERS are invited until SATURDAY, 9th instant, for the Work of four Houses. For plans apply 191, Bourke-street, to DAVID M'BEATH, Architect.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are requested on the 11th instant, for the repairs of St. John's Church, Ashfield, addressed to Mr. CROKER, from whom information may be obtained.
HENRY SHADFORTH, }
JOHN CROKER, } Churchwardens.
FREDERIC KING, }

TO PRINTERS, &c.—HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE.—The Committee of the Horticultural Society invite TENDERS for Printing their Monthly Magazine. Specimens of work required, and other particulars, may be obtained of the Secretary, JOHN GELDING, Markets.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, a PURSE of money, between Redfern and Haslem's Creek. The numbers of notes known, and stopped at Bank. Bazaar Hotel, opposite Temperance Hall.

LOST, four (4) £1 Union Bank NOTES. £1 Reward by Mr. TURNER, Stationer, Hunter-street.

LOST, Bunch of KEYS, between Castlereagh and George streets. Reward, Housekeeper, Bell's-chambers.

LOST, on Tuesday last, in King-street, a very small Scotch TERRIER SLUT, light brown colour, answers to the name of Mopsy. Return to Mr. FRASER, Crown Law Office. Reward given.

LOST, Black and Tan Terrier SLUT, with collar and chain. 159, Pitt-street. Finder rewarded.

LEFT, on the 30th April, at 7 p.m., in the neighbourhood of Haymarket, a large CARPET BAG. Any one leaving the same at Square and Compass, or Oddfellows' Hall, will be rewarded.

STOLEN or Strayed, a Kangaroo Slut DOG, answers to the name of "Fly." Name on collar. A reward given at W. HARMAN'S, Lower George-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL
PERMANENTLY ENLARGED,
From Twelve to Sixteen Pages,
PRICE FOURPENCE.
Publishing Office, Hunter-street.

THE SYDNEY MAIL.
Notice to the Advertising Public.
In order to increase the facilities for advertising in this the largest circulating journal in New South Wales, we beg to state that we have been appointed Advertising Agents for Sydney, Melbourne, and London.
All Advertisements received by us will meet with prompt attention, and be charged at the same cash rates as at the HERALD Office.
GORDON and GOTCH.
281, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.
85, COLLINS-STREET, MELBOURNE.
121, HOLBORN HILL, LONDON.

THE AURORA AUSTRALIS: RAYS OF LIGHT ON COLONIAL SUBJECTS.
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Will be Published on SATURDAY, the 9th day of May.
Price Sixpence.

PROTESTANT BANNER, a thorough Protestant Newspaper; 20s per annum. Agents wanted. Mr. SMEE, Sydney Canvasser.

CONGREGATIONAL YEAR BOOK for 1868, 2s; per post, 3s. READING and WELLBANK Geo.-st.

STUD BOOK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Volume 2.—Price, £1 1s.
Compiled and Edited by HARRY P. MOSTYN.
The Second Volume of the STUD BOOK is now ready, and can be procured at Messrs. Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, or of the Compiler at the office of BELL'S LIFE IN SYDNEY. Subscriber's copies will be forwarded to the country on TUESDAY, May 5th; and gentlemen who have not already paid their subscriptions will please forward the same on receipt of the books.

NEW BOOKS per MAIL STEAMERS.—
Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States, by J. Jennings.
"We heartily welcome the endeavour of a writer who has taken some pains to understand his subject, and who has acquired a personal acquaintance with American society and politics, to do for us, in regard to the America of to-day, what M. de Tocqueville did for Europe in respect to the America of the last generation."—SATURDAY REVIEW.
Spiritual Wives, by W. H. Dixon, 2 vols., 8vo.
"Public curiosity is thoroughly awaked on the subject of spiritual wives, and these volumes, written in the most vivid, animated, and pictorial of styles, will tell us all we need know about them."—STAR.
Max Havelaar, an Account of the Dutch Possessions, Java, and the Indian Archipelago, 8vo, maps
New America, in its Latest Religious and Social Developments, by W. H. Dixon, 2 vols., 8vo
The Wages and Earnings of the Working Classes, drawn from Official Records, by Leone Levi, F.S.A.
Researches in Obstetrics, by J. M. Duncan, M.D.
The Year Book of Facts in Science and Art for 1868
The Huguenots, their Settlements, Churches, and Industries in England and Ireland, 8vo
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Tables, showing the Value of United States Currency in English sterling, from par to 60 per cent. premium
Nugent's Principles of Chemistry, by Cortès and Stevenson, 8vo
Always in the Way, with illustrations
The Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia, edited by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S.
With Maximilian in Mexico, by the Baron von Alvensteben
Sketches of Scenery and Society in Mauritius, by C. J. Boyle, plates
The Sailor's Word-Book, by Admiral Smyth, revised by Admiral Belcher, K.C.B., 8vo.
"This work will be a treasure to all aspirants in her Majesty's Navy, and a very valuable book of reference even to the most experienced."—UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, Importer of Books, &c., George-street.

PRINCE ALFRED'S WREATH—in aid of the Hospital Fund—at all the booksellers'.

ON SALE at the Government Printing Office, and by booksellers, in Sydney.—Report of the Capital Punishment Commission (royal 8vo., 12s 6d); and Report on the Common School System of the United States and Canada (royal 8vo., 7s 6d).

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES.—The celebrated No. 2 Machine, unequalled for general work, £10. The new Domestic Machines, complete (lock stitch), £5 5s, £6 6s, and £8. Catalogues free. W. F. THOMAS and CO., 1 and 2, Cheapside, and Regent Circus, Oxford-street, London.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, the best, cheapest, most simple, and durable of all sewing machines. STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street, Sydney.

WILLCOX and GIBBS'S FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE; price, £7 10s.
This machine will do all kinds of work, from the finest muslin to a Brussels carpet. It will hem, fell, braid, cord, quilt, gather, and embroider. Every machine is guaranteed. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

BILLIARD Balls, Saloon and Skittle Balls, Leather-work Tools. H. Milgrove and Son, 550, George-st.

BILLIARD and BAGATELLE TABLES for SALE. JAMES DEVLIN, jun., agent for Alcock and Co., Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street.

LANDING, ex Sir J. Lawrence, and Northampton.—Epps' Cocoa, N. W. Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Patent Groats, Pearl Barley, Robinson's Oatmeal, Caraways, Pearl Sago, Soda Carb., Tapioca, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Oilmen's Stores, Borwick's Baking Powder, Nelson's Gelatine, Polson's Corn Flour, Maizena, Sperm Candles, Kent Hops.
ALFRED FAIRFAX and CO.

PRIME North Wilts CHEESE, ex Sir John Lawrence. W. H. ARIELL, 11, King-street West.

NEW FRUITS, EX NINEVEH.
Currants (in cases and barrels), Raisins, Figs, Almonds, Nuts, Sultanas, Arrowroot, Curry Powder, Vermicelli, Macaroni, and Ginger.
M. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

1000 BOXES Full-weight Neva Stearine CANDLES—by single box, 11½d per lb.; by single lb., 1s. C. KIDMAN, South Head Road, Paddington, Haymarket, Woolloomooloo, and corner of Lower George and Essex Streets. N.B.—All the Palmitine Sperms I had that would not burn are sold.

SAZERAC'S Brandy, case and bulk; Ruinart's Champagne, quarts and pints. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

EX GOLDEN SEA—Salad oil, potatoes, milk, spetre, B. and P. corn flour, white lead. CHAPMAN and CO.

CASTOR OIL for SALE, per Melrose, from Calcutta. G. E. AUSTEN, 19, Jamison-street.

CALCUTTA LINES, Shellac, Ginger, Door Mats, Tobacco Leaf. G. E. AUSTEN, Jamison-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of Undersigned—
Blood's, Barclay's, and Byass's bottled stout
Bottled ales, all the best brands
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy, in bulk and case
Old tom, Armstrong Gun, and Sir Robert Burnett's
Gin and schnapps of finest quality
Fine old brown sherry, Widow Dumesq brand
Claret and champagne; also hock, in bottles with handles
Felton's quinine champagne, a splendid tonic, obtainable at lowest market rates.
MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

FLOUR.—Fine silk-dressed country brands, for SALE, in lots to suit the trade.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

OATS.—4000 bushels of superior Seed and Feed, and Cape Barley. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

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LAW.

THE GREAT IMPOUNDING CASE.

CHISHOLM V. MACAULEY.

(From the Goulburn Herald of Saturday.)

The trial of this case commenced on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Faucett. The barristers present were the Solicitor-General, Sir William Manning, and Messrs. Butler, Darley, and Davis. Attorneys, Messrs. Allman, Gannon, Walsh, Betts, and Rolin.

The plaintiff is John William Chisholm of Wollogorang, and the defendant William Macauley, a free-selector in the same neighbourhood, and the action was brought for the wrongful seizure and impounding of the plaintiff's sheep from land alleged to be part of plaintiff's run. The damages were laid at £1000. The pleas were—1, not guilty; 2, that the sheep were not plaintiff's sheep; 3, that the land whence they were impounded was not plaintiff's; and 4, that the defendant was the lawful occupant of said land within the meaning of the Impounding Act, and that plaintiff's sheep were trespassing thereon.

For the plaintiff Sir William Manning and Mr. Davis; attorney, Mr. Walsh. For the defendant, Mr. Darley; attorney, Mr. Rolin.

The case was tried before a mixed jury of twelve.

It may not be out of place to premise that it appeared to be pretty well understood between the parties concerned in this case that the present trial was preliminary to an inquiry before the full Court into the points of law involved.

Sir William Manning, in opening the case, observed that the Solicitor-General was to have led, but owing to the non-arrival of his luggage, he could not appear in Court in the ordinary costume. He proceeded to observe that his opening case would be very simple. The lease of the land in question had been in possession of Mr. Chisholm and his predecessor, Captain Edinborough, for twenty-four years. Defendant had impounded nine hundred and forty-three head of sheep belonging to plaintiff from the land in question, and the expenses of releasing them amounted to £9 2s. 8d. If the defendant did not show that he was entitled to this land, plaintiff would be entitled to claim damages for the loss thus sustained and for the injury caused by the removal of the sheep. Although the damages were laid at £1000, plaintiff asked from the jury only such moderate damages as would cover his loss and establish his right to the use of the land. The labouring oar would be on the part of the defendant, who would have to prove his right to impound.

Mr. Darley admitted the impounding, and that the sheep were the property of plaintiff.

Sir William Manning continued: The ordinary rule in the case of Crown lands was that the person in possession cannot be dispossessed except by the Crown, or some one authorised by the Crown. The plaintiff's case was that he was in prior possessory right, and he would be entitled to a verdict unless under the fourth plea defendant proved that he was lawfully possessed of the land and impounded the sheep because he was entitled to do so. There was no doubt of plaintiff's earlier occupation, no doubt that the sheep were plaintiff's, no doubt that Macaulay seized them. The only question would be whether, notwithstanding plaintiff's prior occupation, defendant had acquired since a better right. Plaintiff opened his case on his earlier right, and it would be for defendant to set up a right to defeat the right of plaintiff.

Witnesses for plaintiff called were John Hayes, shepherd in charge of the sheep at the time; Henry Reynolds, residing on adjoining land; George Jones and Jeremiah Field, shepherds, who had been employed on the run for a good many years; George Reynolds, a neighbouring free-selector, occasionally employed by plaintiff; and Samuel Crowther, poundkeeper at Collector. The facts brought out were briefly these:—The land in question forms part of two sections in the parish of Millbank. The sheep of plaintiff and his predecessor had been fed over it for a number of years. In 1866, defendant, who had some time previously conditionally purchased part of the ground, impounded the sheep mentioned, taking them from the charge of Hayes for that purpose. The place was indicated by marking a sapling. The spot from which the impounding took place was not on ground conditionally purchased, but on land adjoining. The sheep were taken to Collector pound, and the expense of releasing them was £9 2s. 8d. It would seem that the sheep were purposely taken to the place in order that defendant might, if he chose, impound them, the object being to raise the question of right.

This being the opening case of plaintiff, Mr. Darley proceeded to justify the impounding under the Impounding Act. Witnesses called for the defence were A. O. Moriarty, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands, who produced defendant's applications for conditional purchase and for leasehold, and the declaration required at the expiration of three years from conditional purchaser; John Macauley, father of the defendant, William Macauley, the defendant; Matthew Goodwin and Patrick Foley, neighbouring settlers; and Crosby Kelly, surveyor. The facts established were that in 1862 defendant, through his father, applied for conditional purchase of 100 acres of the land in question and for pre-emptive lease of 300 acres adjoining. The purchase took place; defendant, his father, and other members of the family had resided on and improved the conditionally purchased land, and in due time the declaration after three years' residence was made; a pre-emptive lease of the 300 acres adjoining was also obtained and rent paid to the Crown in respect thereof; in the meantime two additional selections had been made by members of the family from the same land, and two selections also by George Reynolds. It was affirmed that the Macauleys had undisputed possession of the pre-emptive lease for a period of three years, but that then plaintiff began to run his sheep on the ground; at first the Macauleys supposed it was mere casual trespass, and they ran a plough-line to mark the boundary on one side, so that the shepherds might not cross it without being aware of it; but finding that the sheep were purposely run upon the ground, defendant, on the 27th August, 1866, sent a written notice to plaintiff to the effect that if he found his sheep on his leased land he would sue him for trespass. Plaintiff said that free-selectors had no right to pre-emptive leases, or something to that effect. Defendant summoned him to the small debts court, but the magistrates said they had no jurisdiction. Defendant accordingly impounded the sheep as before stated. The impounding took place on 20th November, 1866; this action was commenced on the 24th November; and on the 2nd December, 1866, notification was given at the Crown Lands Office that all the blocks held by the Macauleys had been alienated to Edward Henry Macaulay, a younger brother of defendant, now about seven or eight years old; but the family continued to reside upon and cultivate the purchased land up to the present time. A portion of the evidence related to the fact or otherwise of occupation by plaintiff previous to 1862. It was deposed that the land in dispute formed part of two sections that had, since Captain Edenborough left, been in the occupation of persons other than plaintiff; that Mr. Lumsdaine had rented them; that Mr. Marsden had rented them; that Patrick Foley had rented them; and a man named Carolan a portion; and that Matthew Goodwin had been told by Mr. Lumsdaine when that gentleman left that he might have the use of the sections if he would do anything with them; but he did not make any use of them for the reason that plaintiff's sheep ran over them. It appeared that Captain Edenborough had originally had possession of the sections under the Orders in Council, which allowed freeholders to have the use of waste lands adjoining their freehold. There was no evidence of rent having been paid by any of the parties.

This was the case for the defendant.

In reply, Sir William Manning called George Reynolds, and tendered in evidence application and declaration of that witness in respect to certain free-selections.

Mr. Darley objected that this had nothing to do with the case.

Sir W. Manning said he wished to produce evidence that this man had free-selected from the land alleged to be the pre-emptive leased land of defendant. Under the 13th section of the Land Act, when a person selected on leased land, so much of the lease as related to the land selected and to three times the area became cancelled. Now, when a second selector took up land upon the leased land of the first selector, the effect of the law, as he conceived, was that the lease of the first selector became cancelled, just as the squatter's lease was cancelled in the first instance. He wished this point brought forward for discussion with a view to legislative action, as well as for the decision of the full Court.

Mr. Davis supported this view. He apprehended if they showed that Reynolds had selected from this land, that *ex necessitate rei*, Macaulay's lease became cancelled, inasmuch as from the position of the lots as surrounded by purchased land, there was no other leased land which could go with Reynolds's free selection.

Mr. Darley contended that by the wording of the Act the granting of leases was discretionary on the part of the Crown; and even supposing the view advanced by his learned friends were correct, and the lease were cancelled by subsequent free selections, yet the lease must revert to the Crown, and he thought he might say that the Crown by act of taking rent had granted a fresh lease.

The Judge admitted the evidence. The application and declaration were put in, and the witness Reynolds deposed that he made application for two lots on the sections of ground in question on the 19th March, 1863; he paid £50 when he took up the selections, and he made the declaration in his son's name, now about twelve years old; witness had resided on the place and improved it; he positively made the selection for himself, and Mr. Chisholm did not know of his intention to do so till after he had made the selection.

This was the case in reply.

It was arranged that the addresses of counsel should be given next day, and the Court at this stage accordingly adjourned till the following morning.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

The Court resumed at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Darley addressed the jury for the defence. He characterised the action as ill-advised; he submitted that plaintiff had shown no title to the land; and he relied for the defence on the right of pre-emptive lease which defendant had acquired by virtue of his conditional purchase.

Sir W. Manning replied. He submitted that sufficient evidence had been given of prior possession on the part of plaintiff; and contended that a free-selector was not entitled by law to obtain a pre-emptive lease until he had paid for his selection in full and obtained the fee-simple. The regulation which had been made by the Executive placing conditional purchasers on the same footing as holders in fee-simple in regard to impounding, he considered was beyond the power of the Executive to make. The Executive could make regulations to carry out a law, but could not make a new law. He held, also, as he had before contended, that the subsequent selections cancelled defendant's lease. He admitted that the difficulties of the Land Acts required fresh legislation, and he had no doubt such would take place.

The Judge summed up very carefully, directing the jury to inquire, first, whether plaintiff was in exclusive possession prior to 1862; then to consider whether defendant was a lawful occupant at the time of the impounding. On this point his own impression was that the law did not place conditional purchasers in the position of holders in fee-simple in regard to impounding; but the regulations of the Executive declared them to be so, and he was not disposed to set up his own opinion in opposition to what the Executive declared to be law. He would prefer to leave it to the decision of the full Court, and in the present case directed the jury to consider the regulations as part of the law. The jury would have to consider whether the land from which the sheep were impounded formed part of the three hundred acres. In respect to the cancelling of a pre-emptive lease by subsequent selections, he was not disposed to go so far as Sir William Manning, though much struck with his view at first. He was inclined to think that these pre-emptive leases were not included in the description of leases directed to be cancelled on conditional purchase, but this was also a point which would be better decided by the full Court. He asked the jury to answer four questions which he submitted to them in writing.

The jury, after an absence of about half-an-hour, returned with a verdict for the defendant, and answered the questions in the manner following:—

1. Was plaintiff possessed of the land where the sheep were taken? No.

2. Was defendant the lawful occupant of the land at the time? Yes.

3. Was the place within the three hundred acres? Yes.

4. Did the subsequent selections cancel the whole of defendant's pre-emptive lease of three hundred acres? No.

After reception of the verdict, the Judge informed the jury that it had been arranged with a view to avoid a second trial, that in case the decision of the full Court upon the points of law should give the verdict for plaintiff, the damages should be £20.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

SATURDAY.

The following estates were surrendered:—

George Henry Haywood, of George-street, Sydney, hairdresser. Liabilities, £193 13s. 5d. Assets, £32 10s. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Alfred Usher and Joseph Usher, of Palmer-street and Crown-street, Sydney, contractors. Liabilities, £902 9s. Assets, £5. Mr. Humphrey, official assignee.

William Grasling, of Camden, blacksmith. Liabilities, £92 1s. Assets, £21 10s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Monday, May 4.—At 10: Francis Scott, first. Mary Jones, Daniel Regan, special. At 11: Mary Kay, John Whitfield, Strachan and Co., special. William R. Shead, adjourned single. William S. Oke, adjourned special.

Tuesday, 5.—At 10: James Bennett, Gilfillan and Co., first.

Wednesday, 6.—At 10: Robert Port, first. At 11: George Maidment, special. Charles C. Kemp, William S. Oke, Thomas M'Gregor, William Matchett, Henry Simmonds, George Thrift, single. Gilbert T. G. Parsons, adjourned third. Daniel Maher, adjourned single. John Enfield, adjourned special. Enoch Gale, adjourned second. At Wollongong: John J. Dennis, single. At Mudgee: John C. Gooch, adjourned single.

Thursday, 7.—At 10: Samuel Hebblewhite, special. James Christian, first. At 11: James M'Kenzie, Thomas Rice, adjourned single.

Friday, 8.—At 11: Edwin Binney, second. David Wiley, Thomas Anderson, Francis Hill, William Shirley, Edward Thompson, George R. Brown, Richard G. Underwood, single. Walter Reames, adjourned second. Joseph C. Fielding, John Batten, adjourned single. At Forbes: George Archer, single. At Maitland: Edwin Tipper, second. Daniel Regan, special. At Goulburn: James Thompson, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, May 5.—At 11: Thomas Haslam, John Brady, Francis Ezra Russell, Frances Waugh, Carson M'Brien, Mark Barnett, Michael Kennedy, Martin Joseph Moore, George Ross, John Stobie, John Parker, Patrick O'Brien, Henry Turnidge, William Lang, William Dowel, Turtt Middlebrook, John Stephens, [illegible], Ah See, Joseph Preston, George Forbes Jackson.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Dangar, Palser, and Parnell.

Of twenty prisoners brought before the Court, nine were discharged, and other nine were fined (for drunkenness, riotous behaviour, and obscene language) in sums varying from 5s. to 20s.

Frederick Smith, 17, charged with having stolen a shirt valued at 10s. 6d., the property of Morris Menser, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Peter Wright was charged with larceny. Alexander Kroll, of Port Stephens, shipwright, deposed that yesterday he missed a coat from the forecastle of the Galatea cutter, lying at Broomfield and Whitaker's Wharf; about a couple of hours afterwards, being in George-street, he recognised his coat on prisoner's back, and gave him into custody for stealing it. Prisoner declined the summary jurisdiction of their Worships, and was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.

When the prisoner Wright was given into custody on the above charge, John Wright, in partnership with Kroll, complained that he also missed from the cutter a coat, in the pockets of which were three cheques amounting to £38 14s. 4d., and a gold brooch; on searching the prisoner a pawn ticket was found representing a coat pledged with James Madden, and two of the three cheques with some business memoranda, which were in John Wright's coat pockets; the coat referred to in the ticket proved to be the prosecutor's property, and prisoner was identified as the person who pawned it. Committed for trial.

Michael Connell, driver of a Surry Hills omnibus, was brought before the Bench by constable Oliver, who charged him with cruelly ill-treating one of the horses, which by reason of sores on each shoulder was utterly disabled, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour two months.

THE POOR BOX.—Received from Mr. H. Stephen, £1, and from S. G. £1 1s. Assisted two persons.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, May 4, Messrs. Murphy, Pearce, Evans, and Dangar; Tuesday, 5, Messrs. Love and Cohen; Wednesday, 6, Messrs. Chapman, Hughes, and Renwick; Thursday, 7, Messrs. Smithers, Birrell, Levy, and Day; Friday, 8, Messrs. Oatley, Campbell, Jolly, and Hordern; Saturday, 9, Messrs. Dangar and Bray.

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before their Worships Messrs. H. H. Voss and W. Day.

Thomas Wilson, for being drunk and disorderly, using obscene language, and assaulting the apprehending constable, was fined £4 10s., in default to be imprisoned two months and ten days.

John M'Donnell, brought up for protection, was sent to the Benevolent Asylum.

Robert Clarke and George Boys, for wilfully damaging two bamboos in the Botanical Gardens, were ordered to pay a fine of 20s., with the option of seven days' gaol.

Jeremiah Mahoney was fined 5s., with the alternative of two days' imprisonment, for drunkenness.

THE ROSTER.—Monday, May 4, Messrs. G. R. Elliott, J. B. Smithers; Tuesday, T. Dangar, S. Dickinson, M. Levy, W. J. Lennon; Wednesday, B. Burdekin, W. Day, J. Evans; Thursday, R. A. Hunt, W. Tunks; Friday, J. I. Kettle, T. Spence, G. Thorne; Saturday, T. C. Breillat.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

BANCO COURT.—Nelson and another v. Joshua and another; Mackenzie v. Brookes.

JURY COURT.—Gibson v. Stephen, Dobson v. Rhodes, Burton v. Ainsworth, Maloney v. M'Mahon, Raymond v. Brown, Allen v. O'Neill.

IN EQUITY.—Master's Office, at 10.30: Hart and others v. Simmons and others, to settle report; re Railway Commissioner, Glebe Lands, St. Saviour's, Goulburn, and claim of Chisholm and others, to settle report of investment, &c.

BOROUGH COUNCIL MEETINGS.

REDFERN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of this Council was held on the 23rd April, and (by adjournment) continued on the 29th. Present—the Mayor and full Council. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The report of the Finance Committee was then adopted, and payment ordered of sundry accounts, amounting to £7 16s. 8d. On the motion of Alderman Farr, seconded by Alderman Williamson,—"It was ordered that a lamp be erected in front of the Council-chamber, to be lighted up every meeting night of the Council." Alderman Andrew moved,—"That application be made to the Government to sanction an increase of the cash credit at the bank, to the extent of £500, to enable the Council to carry on their works." Seconded by Alderman Williamson, and carried. Several applications were made for permission to erect awnings over the footpath in Botany Road. Leave was given on the usual conditions. A letter was read from the honorary secretaries to the Elizabeth-street Association, offering a loan of £150 for the purpose of completing the works in that street. Alderman Farr moved,—"That the offer be accepted on the conditions named in the letter." Seconded by Alderman Sutton. Put and passed. The Mayor laid before the Council an estimate of the probable income and expenditure for the current municipal year, which was adopted. The new assessment of all the rateable property in the borough having been presented to the Council, Alderman Williamson moved,—"That it be adopted." Seconded by Alderman Sutton, and carried. Alderman Hudson moved,—"That a rate of one shilling in the pound be levied on all the rateable property in the borough for the current municipal year." Seconded by Alderman Andrew, and carried. Alderman Williamson moved,—"That a Court of Petty Sessions be held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 28th May, for the purpose of hearing appeals against the new assessment." Seconded by Alderman Hudson, and carried. The Council then separated.

NEWTOWN.—A special meeting of the Council was held on the 23rd ultimo. Present—The Mayor, and Aldermen Conley, Curtis, Bailey, Goodsell, Bedford, Cozens, and Galvin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and signed. Correspondence:—1. From Mr. G. Langhorne, complaining of a nocturnal nuisance caused by some person or persons destroying his sign-board and wrenching the knockers from a number of doors, and otherwise injuring property for which he is agent. It was unanimously agreed that a reward of £5 be offered for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons complained of. 2. From the Mayor of the Borough of Marrickville respecting the present state of the Edgeware Road. Moved by Alderman Cozens, seconded by Alderman Goodsell,—"That the letter be received and taken into consideration at a later period of the evening." Carried. The Mayor laid on the table a diagram of lands from the Registrar-General's Department, respecting the application of J. B. Dransfield, to bring certain lands under the provisions of the Real Property Act. The clerk was instructed to write to the Registrar-General and inquire whether the above application will interfere with the present alignment of Lord-street. The Finance Committee brought up a report of accounts certified correct, amounting to £111 4s. 11d.; report received and adopted on motion of Aldermen Curtis and Goodsell. Special business. The consideration of letters from the Secretary to the Prince Alfred Hospital Fund. After a short discussion, it was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Aldermen Galvin and Carter,—"That an active canvass should be made in each ward to collect subscriptions for the above fund, also that a meeting should be held at the council chamber, on Monday evening next, to make all necessary arrangements, and invite gentlemen who may feel interested in promoting the above object to attend." On motion of Aldermen Cozens and Goodsell, the letter from the Mayor of Marrickville was taken into consideration, when it was ultimately agreed that a conference should take place with the Improvement Committees of both Councils respecting the necessary works required on the Edgeware Road, the sum of £50 having been voted to be expended on that road as soon as the Marrickville Council are prepared to commence. The Council then rose.

MARRICKVILLE.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the Council took place at half-past 7 p.m. on the 27th instant. Present: His Worship the Mayor, and Aldermen Kingsbury, Graham, Moyes, Payten, Scott, Teeson, and Thomas. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following correspondence was then read:—From his Worship the Mayor of Marrickville to the Worshipful the Mayor of Newtown, requesting the Council of the latter borough to consider the necessity of co-operating with the Marrickville Council in the formation of the Edgeware Road. From the Newtown Council, stating that they have voted a certain sum for the formation of the Edgeware Road, and were willing to co-operate with the Marrickville Council in the formation of the same. From Mr. J. Williams, offering to supply the Council with white metal, and from Mr. W. J. Turner, requesting that Alma-lane may be repaired. The above-mentioned letters were referred to the Improvement Committee for their consideration and report. The following reports were then received from the Improvement Committee:—1st. On letter from Mr. Claspin, regarding the removal of certain stumps on the Marrickville-road: Moved by Alderman Thomas, seconded by Alderman Moyes, and carried, "That the council clerk communicate with Mr. Claspin, and request that he will have the stumps taken out." 2. Report on application for a bridge on the Petersham Road: Moved by Alderman Thomas, seconded by Alderman Graham, and carried,—"That the report be received." 3. Report on Mr. Hodge's letter, respecting drainage of Wemyss and Harrington streets: Moved by Alderman Thomas, seconded by Alderman Moyes, and carried,—"That the report be received." 4. Report on purchase of road metal: Moved by Alderman Thomas, seconded by Alderman Moyes, and carried,—"That the report be received, and that its consideration stand an order of the day for next meeting." The report of the Finance Committee, recommending payment of sundry accounts, was brought up, and, on the motion of Alderman Kingsbury, seconded by Alderman Scott, was adopted, and payment authorised. A minute was read from his Worship the Mayor, stating that several complaints had been made to him of the state of Cook's River, its waters having of late been greatly polluted by the operations of a wool-washing establishment near Canterbury, and recommending that the Council consider the matter and determine whether any steps be taken in the matter. Moved by Alderman Thomas, seconded by Alderman Graham, and carried, "That the consideration of the Mayor's minute stand an order of the day for next meeting." The Council then resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of considering the report from the By-laws Committee, with draft standing orders. The committee having revised the same, the Council then resumed. Moved by Alderman Kingsbury, seconded by Alderman Thomas, and carried, "That the draft of standing orders, as approved in committee of the whole, be adopted as the standing orders of the Council." The Council then rose.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROTEST.

A New York journal contains the following copy of a protest against the impeachment of the President sought to be presented, signed by 43 members of Congress:—

"The undersigned members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly or in principle more than one-half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby, in the name of law and justice, and in behalf of those they represent, most solemnly protest against the tyranny and injustice practised by the majority of the House in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberation, upon the greatest questions ever brought before an American Congress—the rules of the House made for the protection of the minority—and by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities, have been, during this entire Congress, in violation of their true spirit and intent, wantonly and unprecedentedly suspended and set aside—not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by this reckless and arbitrary suspension of the rules and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberative body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any proper or reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained that measures effecting vitally the whole country and the dearest interests of our constituents, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature demanding of the people and representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation, without being printed, without one word of debate or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating order, enforced by the majority, as the order of the House. These abuses of power might not seem to demand the formal protest, if we were not forced to the belief that a determined intention exists with the majority to revolutionise this Government by destroying the other co-ordinate branches and vesting all the powers of the Government in Congress. In the steps taken to depose the President of the United States, we are admonished that there is no end to these oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority. The resolution was rushed through the House under the operation of the previous question. Referring the matter to the Committee on Reconstruction, the Committee, in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered, and, by a strict party vote, adopted and presented it again to the House for its action, and then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative Parliamentary body. Members were allowed, some thirty minutes, some twenty, some ten, some five, and some one minute only, to discuss the most momentous question ever presented in Congress. Many could not even get one minute, under the arbitrary rule of the majority; and more than half of those, even, of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted only to print speeches in *The Globe*, after the question upon the resolution was decided, and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves, the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the power of the majority does not stop here. While the committee were in session upon the further proceedings, to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action under the operation of the "previous question" without debate, in violation of an express rule, new, special, and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing, without previous notice, the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate, and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority. Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments—the Executive and the Judicial—endeavouring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all representative voice in the councils of the Republic. We do, therefore, most solemnly protest against the indecorous and undignified haste with which the majority of this House inaugurated, presented, and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge, the character of the high office against which this attack was directed, and the unforeseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people, called for the exercise of the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had such proceedings in charge. We do most solemnly protest against this thrice-repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordinate branches of the Government, through the spirit of party hatred and vengeance against the person who, by the Constitution, is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to an earnest effort to relieve the pressing wants of the people; a restoration of a torn and distracted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burden of a taxation which is pressing down all the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin. We do again most solemnly protest against and profoundly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other, any of the Departments of the Government, upon the mere question of the constitutionality or the construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belong exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we hereby warn the people of the United States, that the public liberty, and the existence of free institutions, are involved in this suicidal struggle, and that they are in imminent peril of utter overthrow. We do, further, most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well settled practice of the Government—a practice established by the men who framed the Constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which puts the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people, at the mercy of one of his subordinates, assuming to be Secretary of War, in violation of his own pronounced convictions of the law; who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarranted position of communicating directly with Congress in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberative purpose of resisting his authority. The undersigned, therefore, in character of Representatives of the people, being deprived by the despotic power of an inexorable majority of the high privilege of debate—that great instrument in the discovery of truth, and the most cherished heritage of a free people—do hereby solemnly and earnestly protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that this, their protest, may be placed upon the journal of the House."

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

GOON-GOONA, February 3.

Goon-Goona, or Goom-Goomra, or Gunna-Kuma, or whatever may be the strictly scientific spelling of the name—for, as usual, the learned differ on this point—is a little village about ten or twelve miles from Senafé. I came over here yesterday on my way to the front. The route from Senafé, for the most part over a broad, irregular plateau now rising, now falling, offers but few natural obstacles to traffic—indeed, none of a serious kind—and even these few have been removed by the formation of a good road, made by the 3rd, the 10th Native Infantry, and some sappers. The journey presented a curious contrast to those I have recently been making between Annesley Bay and Senafé. After the narrow, lonely defiles of the Senafé Pass, with scarcely a blade of grass visible, or other trace of life and human habitation than a herd of goats or Shoho bush-hut, imprisoned, too, in chains of overhanging cliffs, winding so interminably and abruptly that at last, towards the close of a tedious march, you began in despair to think the mountains were playing a practical joke, and perpetually running round to head you, it was a positive relief to find oneself in an open country, fairly cultivated, and with apparently a tolerably large population—judging, at least, from the number of villages we saw perched up, like nests, in some rocky recess, or lying half-hidden in a wooded ravine, their mud-built walls being sometimes at a distance scarcely distinguishable from the sun-burnt soil. The cultivation consisted of wheat, barley, and jowarree or doura (a kind of millet), and, where the land was not under cultivation, there was abundance of deep grass. We met numbers of our own followers staggering under huge bundles of it, the commissariat now refusing, under any but exceptional circumstances, to supply forage beyond Rara Guddy, the last depôt in the pass; and here and there we came upon some of our Abyssinian allies—usually the "weaker vessels," who are permitted the privilege of doing all the hard work—engaged in cutting and carrying grass for sale into the camp. In the case of children the privilege was not confined to either sex. Boys and girls were equally busy, collecting forage or firewood, and every Abyssinian householder who is blessed enough to have his quiver full of them must be making a very handsome income out of the British force, though what he is to do with all our dollars when he gets them I can't quite make out. A week's work in British pay ought to provide him with all he wants for a year. Probably the dollars will most of them lie hidden in a corner of his smoky hut until some neighbouring chieftain is obliging enough to relieve him of the responsibility of taking care of them.

Goon-Goona, which lies in a valley, and which we reached towards sunset, is certainly by far the prettiest place I have yet seen in Abyssinia. It would do duty admirably as the Happy Valley of Rasselas. I speak of the country, for the village is nothing more than the usual unsightly, unromantic collection of Abyssinian cabins, low, flat-roofed, and mud-coloured, and it would be indeed a vigorous imagination that could discover any resemblance between their dirty half-naked inmates and Johnson's Prince and Princess. But the place itself is pretty enough for the prettiest Princess that ever graced a legend. After proceeding about ten miles southwards from Senafé, and falling gradually some 400 feet, the road winds round suddenly, and opens upon a little valley so fertile and so completely encircled and sheltered by a craggy coronet of mountains that it looks like a "hanging garden" projecting just over the edge of the earth, and as if any venturesome explorer who scaled the lofty rocks surrounding it would find nothing between him and the next planet but the sky, which almost touches their summits with its arched canopy of blue. A rivulet, here and there fringed with willows, runs through the valley, watering grassy meadows covered with cattle, and fields alternately green with barley and golden with corn, the softness and varied beauty of the scene being enhanced by its contrast with the bold masses of mountain and naked rock which shut it in.

Half-way up a perpendicular rock, which rises some 500 feet from the ground, and for the last 200 feet is perfectly flat and bare, I was rather astonished to see what looked from a distance something like a Swiss châlet, and was still more astonished to hear that it was the church of Goon-Goona. It was on a narrow ledge, on which there seemed about room for a good-sized goat, and as the rock below it was as steep, though not so bare, as the rock above, I thought at first that nothing short of a miracle or a balloon could have placed it in such a position. Riding on, however, one saw that the ledge ran along the middle of the perpendicular rock, and gradually widened out until it formed a slope which appeared within reach of human limbs, and, having not yet seen a church in Abyssinia, I resolved to get up to it this way if possible, and so this morning procured an Abyssinian guide, on the understanding that he was to have one raal (dollar) in his temporal capacity, and another in his spiritual, or, as he deliberately phrased it, "for the church." "Raal," or "real," is perpetually in every Abyssinian's mouth. The people are determined that if we leave the country without knowing any other word in their language we shall at least know this, and my guide repeated it himself and made me repeat it so often whenever I wanted his assistance on the journey that he had evidently resolved to make me perjure myself beyond all hope of forgiveness if I failed to pay him. The climbing turned out easier than it looked, though here and there a false step would have given one a very awkward tumble, and the whole affair was about as singular an experience as could well be conceived in the way of "church-going." The church is said to have been placed in this extraordinary position in order to make it safe from the attacks of the neighbouring Shohoes, who are Mahomedans, and certainly there are few fortresses more impregnable. On the narrow ledge, which at one point is little more than two feet wide, an Abyssinian Cocles might keep a host of Shoho Porsennas at bay, and no eloquence that ever adorned pulpit would, I fear, tempt any "well-greaved" European to make the ascent twice, though the natives, with their naked feet and long practice in climbing, run up and down the rocks like goats.

I have used the word "church" for want of any other, but your readers must dismiss every association connected with it before they can form any notion of what a "church" in Abyssinia resembles, if the strange construction on the Goon-Goona rock may be taken as a specimen. In England it would be considered a very poor attempt at a barn or cowhouse. It is a low, narrow building, containing seven rooms, if they may be so called. The first of them has no door or windows, and only half a roof of stakes and thatched straw, a natural projection of the rock being cunningly made to do duty for the other half, and excluding the sun, but not the wind or rain. The only article of ecclesiastical furniture was a lectern of the rudest workmanship, standing shakily upon three short legs, and requiring to be propped by stones; but the walls were profusely covered with queer many-coloured daubs of horses in impossible attitudes, armless male saints in blue surplices, stiff red stocks, and yellow wide-awakes (apparently intended for aureoles), and inexpressibly grotesque faces of female saints, in widows' caps of the liveliest hues, and with round, staring, black and white eyes. Beyond this room was another, painted over in much the same fashion, and containing a huge time-worn Amharic Bible, illuminated with portraits of the Virgin and Child, evidently the work of the artist who adorned the walls, or of at least a kindred genius. Beyond these two rooms, and somewhat apart from them, lay a third, containing a stone mortar and oven for preparing the sacramental bread, though in other respects the room had the appearance of being used as the parsonage, a small square window leading from it into a hole, cut out of the very heart of the rock, which seemingly did duty as the principal sleeping apartment. If so, the Abyssinian clergy deserve credit for abstemiousness, for no sleek priest in good condition of the conventional type could possibly have insinuated himself through the narrow window. The bedroom seemed to run some way into the rock; but it was so dark and dirty, and, worse still, so populous with swarming insects eager for prey, that I did not venture to enter it.

These five rooms formed, I fancy, the comparatively profane, or rather the less sacred, portion of the building. My guide made no objection to my exploring every corner of them as closely as I pleased, contenting himself with the general fact that I was supposed to be a "Christian." But when I tried to penetrate further, and wished him to open a little door covered with curiously-worked leather—the first door which forbade progress—he began to discover religious scruples and conscientious qualms which nothing but a vigorous reiteration of "Raal" could soothe. At last, however, he stripped himself to the waist, although the raw chilly atmosphere of the place made his teeth chatter, and then most devoutly and reverentially picked the lock or fastening of the door with a bit of wood, pausing occasionally to prostrate himself, until his forehead touched the damp floor. Declining to do the same, I had to compromise the matter by a very profound "salaam," falling back upon my two great standpoints Raal and Christian. On entering the room I found that all this difficulty had been occasioned by the fact that it communicated with an inner room—a dirty cloth, the "veil" of the Jewish tabernacle, dividing them—which contained the Abyssinian Ark of the Covenant, or, more strictly, an imitation of the Ark. The real ark is at Axum, having been brought there miraculously through the air by Menilek and some other devout Jew; but every Abyssinian church contains an imitation of it. Owing to the very imperfect light and the scruples of my guide, who shook with cold and pious horror, I could not well make out what this ark was; but it appeared to be a square, wooden stand, about 2 feet broad and 3 feet high, holding a few illuminated MSS. and a great many evil-smelling relics and rags, probably the cast-off clothes of Abyssinian saints who had lived and died in the strongest odour of sanctity. Cleanliness is certainly not, in Abyssinian eyes or practice, next to godliness. In the next room to that containing the "Holy of Holies," there lay in one corner a wretched truckle-bed, covered with religious books, some of them in massive boards an inch thick, and richly illuminated, while in the other corner lay a dust heap! Indeed, the holiest rooms seemed the dirtiest, though they were better protected from the weather, being constructed of solid masonry and huge beams, and completely covered over, one small shutter offering the only means of admission to air and light. They were at the narrow end of the ledge on which the church stood, and almost overhanging the brink. "No man, barring a bird," could have reached them from this quarter, and, as I have already said, it would be a very easy task to defend them from Shohoes at least on the other. One of the most curious features of the place was the number of wells. I think I counted four, formed by water exuding from the mountain side, and caught in basins hollowed out of the solid rock. It was doubtless this natural supply of water, combined with the inaccessibility of the place, that led to its selection as a site for a sanctuary and stronghold. Christianity has had in its day to choose many strange places of refuge from pagan persecution, and has too often been tainted by admixture with impure or senseless rites; but it may be doubted whether it ever chose a stranger place, or one presenting a more revolting compound of piety and superstition, than the little church which its half-naked, half-savage votaries have built for it in the rock of Goon Goona.

THE LOST SPEKE.

(From the London Review.)

We have no doubt but that there are numbers of people in London very much disappointed at the solution of the mystery of the month. If Mr. Speke had turned up piecemeal he would have conferred a great benefit and reputation not only upon the brilliant writers who proved he was murdered but upon the dull persons who were moved to communicate experiences to the public, which must now be regarded with more suspicion than even they were on their first announcement. One must feel for that clergyman who underwent two attempts at kidnapping. The anonymous victims of garotting will have a hard time of it with their friends. The violence theory having disappeared with the prosaic recovery of its clerical premise, we are compelled to regard with suspicion the drugging at the Elephant and Castle, the mysterious block of wood in the cellar, the terrors of the park, and all the rest of it.

Mr. Speke, one would think, was not a neophyte at vanishing. There was a method and an artistic ability in his style of doing business and driving his friends and the newspapers distracted. The circumstance of his being a wedding guest threw an air of romance in the first place around his flight. Then the hat—what a great deal was in that hat—dropped, as the *Times* puts it in historical language, "beside one of the royal parks, and between the palace of the Queen and the seat of the Legislature." Out of the hat came more conjectures and guesses than feathers or toys could be extracted by a juggler from the head-covering he borrows from one of his audience. There was, as it were, a public inquest upon it, and skilled evidence volunteered to prove its immense weight and importance in the case. Meanwhile the cause of all the bother was taking a pedestrian excursion through the south of England. After enjoying himself thoroughly, he culminated in the disguise of a bullock-drover at Padstow. It is curious to reflect with what feelings he must have read our imaginative contemporaries. Some years ago a ghastly leader came out in one of them touching Müller, and the weird supposition was stuck in that perhaps the murderer would peruse the very lines which the writer was then penning. What would not be pleasant for a murderer might be a piece of agreeable excitement to a gentleman of the most exemplary character, beloved by all his parishioners, who drops his hat "between the palace of the Queen and the seat of the Legislature," and after a long absence is caught by a policeman, in the disguise of a clown, in Cornwall. The reasons assigned by the reverend gentleman for his eccentric conduct are worth some attention. He disclosed, when interrogated, "peculiar religious views." Well, nowadays there are so many people who, if interrogated, would disclose "peculiar religious views," that we can scarcely bring our minds to decide that a little heterodoxy will account for everything. Bishop Colenso has "peculiar religious views," and so has Dr. Cumming and Brother Ignatius; but the theological opinions of those gentlemen never induced them to dress as bullock-drovers. Mr. Speke wanted "to work for his living, and preach the Gospel to his fellow-labourers in a country where he was not known;" this is certainly a laudable ambition in itself. "Peculiar views," that would not suit a parish in England, might do very well in America, or amongst the natives of some island or other. A craving for getting at natives sets in occasionally amongst preachers. Still, the *modus operandi* remains yet unaccounted for. One journal asserts that Mr. Speke ran away from his friends because they wanted to get him married. This opens up a delicate field of conjecture. Men before now have been driven to desperation by constant attacks upon their fancy for living single. Mr. Speke had plenty of money, and was a thoroughly eligible personage. We need not press this idea further, only except to remind our readers of the famous passage in "Dombey and Son," where Captain Cuttle reminds his friend Jack Bunsby to run for it now or never.

The *Globe* suggested that Mr. Speke went off with a view to writing a novel upon his adventures and the fuss that was made about him. The idea is not a bad one, and might serve as a hint to romance composers in general. The reward, for instance, might be raised to a thousand pounds as soon as the curiosity of that vague abstraction called the public mind had begun to wane. There would be no fear of losing the money, for the adventurer might easily allow himself to be "discovered" by a confederate. What publisher in London would not rejoice to get a manuscript from Mr. Speke at this moment, headed "Lost for a While, by the Rev. B. Speke," or "Found as a Drover, by the Missing Clergyman?" The moral of the whole business is plain and prosaic enough. It is a very ridiculous and a very absurd thing to find a whole country fluttering with expectation about a rural parson who chooses to hide himself, for some cause or other, from people to whom he must be a constant source of pleasure and happiness. This is supposed to be a practical age, and a period at which common sense is thought to prevail largely in society and amongst those who assume to instruct it, and yet when a fit of disappearing and masquerading seizes a single individual in the community, straightway we are deluged with surmises drawn from the plots of the *London Journal* stories as to the awful villainy with which we are surrounded. There is plenty of misery and shocking poverty around us; dismal tragedies are played out in the stricken quarters of London; women are found starving in garrets—and these facts are accepted quietly, and as matters of course. A parson secretes himself for a month or so, and the clubs, the hoardings in the streets, and the drawing-rooms are constantly talking about him, compassionating his afflicted relatives, and enjoying the literary performances of the newspapers in his honour. Of course we shall be told that it was for our own safety we were concerned, our lives were in danger, &c., if people could be spirited away in daylight. This, we believe, was the last reason which impelled the gossip and nonsense of the subject. Uninstructed and misdirected sympathies, combined with a vulgar craving for an incident to talk of at idle moments, were at the bottom of all the foolish anxiety which has been baulked of a prolonged suspense by the prosaic silliness of its cause.

EXECUTION OF A COLOURED GIRL THIRTEEN YEARS OLD.

Under the heading of "Interesting Particulars of Crime and its Atonement," the *Louisville Courier* of February 12 gives the following from its correspondent in Kentucky:—

The execution of Eliza, a coloured girl, thirteen years old, at New Castle, Kentucky, took place on last Friday, the 7th instant, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p.m. The tender age of the criminal, the unnatural act that she committed, and the interest which her case excited, may justify a few remarks.

Eliza was employed as nurse in the family of Mr. Graves, a highly respectable citizen living near Newcastle. This was in the early part of last fall. One day she took Mr. Graves' infant son, three years old, out some distance from the house and killed it with rocks. She then hid the dead body of the child. When the deed was discovered Eliza confessed that she did it, but affirmed that Lucy, a negro woman in the service of Mr. Graves, told her to kill the child. During her trial she appeared perfectly unconcerned, as though nothing had happened; and when sentence of death was pronounced upon her by Judge Drane she received it without one particle of visible emotion. During her trial she steadily persisted in her assertion that Lucy told her to kill the child.

Her case was carried to the Supreme Court, and the verdict of the jury was reaffirmed. A petition to the Governor to commute her punishment to imprisonment for life was got up, as also a protesting petition. After a full examination of the case the Governor declined to interfere.

I visited Eliza in her cell some two days before her execution for the purpose of giving her religious advice. She seemed happy, even gay, and was disposed to laugh in my face at my remarks about her condition. It was only after some time that something like seriousness came over her face. She said that Lucy told her to kill the child on two separate occasions. She further said that she had no enmity against the child, and none against any member of Mr. Graves's family; that she had been treated well and kindly by them all, and that she could not tell why she did the awful deed. She expressed sorrow for it, and said that she had prayed much for forgiveness. I prayed for her, and she repeated every word I uttered. But I saw no sign of repentance—no indication of any moral appreciation of crime as crime. Yet she said that she ought to die for what she had done. The next day after my visit an estimable Christian lady of Newcastle went to see her. Eliza now confessed that her statement that Lucy told her to kill the child was utterly false.

On the day of the execution, at the special request of the Sheriff, Mr. Abraham Ditto, Rev. Mr. Beardsly, and myself attended the girl. When brought out of her cell into a room adjoining, she seemed much excited. But she talked, or rather she answered questions promptly. She entirely exculpated Lucy from the charge of having told her to kill Walter; said no one told her to do it, and that she could not tell why she did it. She seemed penitent; and when we spoke of her crime she said she was willing to die, for that she deserved it. When we assured her of our kind feelings for her, and that sorrow for her condition had brought us there, she burst into tears. It seemed that there was a chord in her nature that responded to the music of kindness, notwithstanding the anomalous paralysis of her normal perceptions. It appeared to me that her soul could hear and understand but one voice—that of love. At this she wept; to all others she seemed insensible. What a lesson to the educators and philanthropists of the world! She mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and maintained silence and a marvellous self-possession to the last. The Sheriff performed his duty with solemnity and with the feeling and tenderness of a Christian gentleman, showing that while he obeyed the law his heart sympathised with the unfortunate criminal. I think that the girl Eliza was almost destitute of any moral perception of crime; that there was nothing anomalous in the character of her mind in this respect; and I think that this is a pretty general impression in the community. She affirmed her willingness to die, that she was not afraid of death, and that she believed she would go to heaven. She met the awful sentence of the law with less trepidation than I could have believed possible to a child, or almost any one. She was kindly treated by a number of ladies of New Castle, who visited her in prison and gave her kind words of religious advice.

MAITLAND MARKETS.

FRIDAY, MAY 1ST.—There is little alteration to notice in the general business of the town and district during the past week. A few general wholesale orders have been supplied, but there has been little activity in retail business. Teas have slightly advanced, and sugars are firm, at prices previously quoted. The greatest advance in price has been in salt, of which article there is still great scarcity. Oilmen's stores generally bear an upward tendency.

Teas.—£7 5s to £9 15s per chest; £4 to £4 15s per half-chest, £1 15s to £2 per quarter-chest.

Sugar.—Ration, per ton, £28 to £30; counters, per ton, £34 to £37; Company's pieces, No. 1, per ton, £44; crystals, per ton, £47; snowdrop, per ton, £51.

Coffee, per lb., 1s 1d to 1s 3d; raw coffee, per lb., 1s 1d to 1s 2d.

Oilmen's Stores.—Candles, sperm, full weights, 1s 2¼d per lb; ditto, light weights, few parcels in the market; sardines, ½ tins 11s 6d per dozen; ¼ tins, 7s ditto; bottled fruits, 12s 6d per dozen; Hobart Town and Adelaide jams, 10s per dozen; English, ditto, 11s 6d ditto; fresh herrings, per dozen, 10s 6d; lobsters, ditto, 10s 6d; salmon, ditto, 18s 6d; oysters, ditto, 15s; pickles, pints, per dozen, from 8s to 9s 6d, quarts, ditto, 16s; anchovies, per dozen bottles, 10s 6d; sauces (Lea and Perrin's), 12s 6d per dozen; assorted half-pints, 8s 6d ditto. Salad oil is firm in price at former quotations—per dozen, pints, 15s; ditto, half-pints, 9s; castor oil, pints, 14s per dozen; half-pints, 8s, ditto; mustard, ½-lb. tins, 8s 6d; table vinegar, quarts, 10s 6d per dozen; currants, 4½d per lb; raisins, 8½d ditto; brooms (colonial), 12s to 15s per dozen; American, £1 2s ditto.

Spirits.—Dark brandy (Martell's), £1 4s to £1 6s per gallon; pale brandy, £1 3s to £1 6s per gallon; rum (West Indian), 10s per gallon; gin, full contents, £3 6s, extra, £3 10s; old tom, per gallon, £1 10s; whisky, £1 17s per gallon; English ale, £9 5s per hogshead; Jeffrey's, pints, 8s 6d per dozen, quarts, 13s ditto; porter, per dozen, 14s. Ales and porter have a downward tendency; the hot weather being almost over, the demand is not so great.

Tobacco.—Colonial, 1s 8d to 1s 10d per lb.; American, 4s 6d to 6s per lb.; cigars, £5 10s to £6 per 1000.

Wool.—The reported improvement in the home market has not much facilitated transactions, though it is believed that buyers will be inclined to give higher rates than those recently ruling. A quantity has been quitted at 1s 2½d for good quality, and a few inferior lots at 10½d.

Flour.—Adelaide superfine can now be purchased at £21 per ton, thus experiencing a slightly downward tendency compared with last week, and it is expected that shipments advertised to arrive will make it probably still lower.

Wheat.—Several parcels of good quality have been brought to market, and prices have realised 7s to 7s 6d per bushel.

Bread.—Wholesale, 5d per 2-lb. loaf; retail, 5½d. On account of the present high prices of flour, maize meal is gradually coming into use as a partial substitute; quotations for this article are, 9s per 100 lbs. retail.

Green lucerne, per load, 4s to 5s,—on account of the want of rain, it is likely to advance in price; lucerne seed, 1s 6d per lb.

Hay.—In oaten hay there is little or no demand, and the prices are nominal. Lucerne hay can still be obtained at from £2 to £2 5s per ton, and that only for very good parcels.

Bran, per 100 lbs. 7s.

Maize.—The new maize is beginning to come in, and appears to be of superior quality, and several parcels have been quitted at 2s per bushel. Almost all the old maize has been shipped, and that still remaining, being of an inferior and weevily character, commands only nominal rates.

Poultry.—Fowls, wholesale 1s 9d to 2s 3d per pair, retail, 2s 3d to 3s; geese, wholesale 5s to 6s per pair, retail, 7s 6d to 8s 6d; turkeys (cocks), wholesale, 9s to 10s per pair, retail, 11s to 13s; (hens), wholesale, 4s 6d to 4s 9d per pair, retail, 7s to 9s 6d; ducks, wholesale, 3s to 3s 6d per pair, retail, 3s 9d to 4s 3d.

Vegetables.—Potatoes, £6 10s to £7 per ton, wholesale, 7s 6d to 9s per cwt.; cabbages 5d to 7d each retail, 4s to 5s per dozen wholesale; onions, 2½d to 3d per lb. retail, 13s per cwt. wholesale; pumpkins 2s 3d to 3s 9d per dozen wholesale, 4d to 6d each retail; turnips 3d per bunch; cabbages are becoming very scarce.

Fruit.—Apples, 11s to 13s per case wholesale, 1s 8d to 2s per dozen retail; pears 1s 6d to 2s per dozen retail; bananas 1s to 1s 6d per dozen wholesale, 1½d to 2d each retail; melons 2s 6d to 3s 9d per dozen wholesale, 6d each retail.

Butchers' Meat.—Beef, 15s to 17s per 100 lbs. wholesale, 2d to 3d per lb. retail; mutton, 2d to 2½d per lb. wholesale, 2½d to 3d retail; corn beef, per 100 lbs., 14s to 17s; veal, 4½d to 5½d per lb.; pork, 4d per lb. wholesale, 5d to 6½d per lb. retail; lamb, 5s per quarter.

Leather.—Maitland kip, 1s 9d to 2s per lb.; Maitland sole leather, 10d to 1s per lb.; Sydney sole leather, 1s to 1s 2d per lb.; harness leather 1s 2d to 1s 4d per lb; basils, from 17s 6d to £1 per dozen; hides, from 3s 6d to 13s each.

Tallow.—There is a good supply of tallow, realising £35 to £38 per ton.

Soap.—£1 13s to £1 14s per cwt. wholesale; 4½d to 5d per lb. retail.

Farm and Dairy Produce.—Butter, wholesale 9d to 10d per lb.; retail, 1s 1d ditto; eggs, 1s per dozen wholesale, 1s 3d ditto retail; English cheese, 1s 3d to 1s 5d per lb. wholesale, 1s 6d per lb. retail; colonial ditto, 3d to 5d per lb. wholesale, 6d to 9d ditto retail; bacon, 4d to 6d per lb. wholesale, 7d to 8d ditto retail.

Loading.—Carriers are still inquiring for loading, and there is no alteration in the rates.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE ARREST OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

THE *New York Times*, says;—The arrest of Mr. George Francis Train at Queenstown is precisely what that most erratic of Americans might be expected to desire. The most he has hitherto been able to achieve on this side of the Atlantic is a dubious kind of popularity. He has been considered a piece of oratorical clockwork, which had only to be touched to be set in rapid and incessant motion. But his seizure and detention by British policemen, on board a British steamship, in British waters, simply because as an American citizen he has wished Godspeed to the Fenian movement, lifts him at once to the pinnacle of notoriety. The pangs of martyrdom will henceforth add fresh point and venom to his eloquence. He will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that his nation has suffered indignity in his person, and when he calls upon his countrymen to settle in the most summary way outstanding accounts against England, he will be able to feel that G. F. T. has helped to swell the balance against the detested foe. For of course he will come safely back to tell his tale and plead the cause of outraged nationality. He may return laden with honours that outshine those of conquering heroes. Perhaps the British Government will be compelled to send him over-sea in a British frigate, and to land him at the Battery amid salutes to the starry flag. Whether he return thus formally, or once more as a passenger on the Scotia, we are sure that he will return exultingly, with capital enough to send him to Congress, or perchance into the Presidency.

Whatever be the effect of the affair on the fortunes of Mr. Train, it is fraught with considerations much too grave to be passed over as a joke. We await the receipt of details before attempting to discuss the course which it may be the duty of this country to pursue. The naked fact of the arrest of three Americans citizens on the almost incredible ground that they are members of the American wing of the Fenian organisation, is all of which we are at present advised. In the interest of peace, we trust that the explanations to be furnished will throw a different light on the occurrence, and divest it of the dangerous features which it at present wears. As it stands now, it is an outrage to which this country ought not, and will not submit. It is a case not for diplomacy—for patient and prolonged talk; but for the prompt demand and immediate exaction of redress. The matter is complicated by the fact that the proceedings of the Fenians in the United States have already entered more than once into the investigations of British courts of law. We know of no instance in which an American citizen, native or naturalised, has been arrested; tried, and convicted on the charge of having aided the Fenian organisation in this country. Such a pretension would be so monstrous that we are unwilling to believe it probable. And yet something not far removed from it has undoubtedly happened many times since the British authorities became subject to the Fenian scare. In the trial of Irish-Americans for alleged participation in the Fenian "conspiracy" in Ireland, their status in New York has been embraced in the judicial inquiry. Cases are fresh in the memory in which Crown witnesses have testified as to membership of Fenian circles and the delivery of Fenian speeches here. While, then, the British Government has not before gone the length of arresting and punishing men for having identified themselves with Fenianism on American soil, it has unquestionably asserted a right to take cognisance of the acts and words of naturalised citizens in this country. The mere suspicion of being Fenian-Americans, if of Irish birth or descent, has formed a pretext for detention and punishment. Warren and Nagle, now undergoing penal servitude, are but two of several whose conviction would have been impossible had they not been virtually held responsible there for Fenian demonstrations here. These are the incidents which give point and interest to the question before Committees of Congress in regard to the rights of naturalised citizens abroad. Whether Mr. Train and his companions be released or not, therefore—whether the real cause of their arrest was or was not the Fenian membership, as assigned by the cable, the occurrence will probably hasten the action of Congress, and colour a controversy in which all classes of citizens are alike concerned.

The *New York Tribune* observes:—We are afraid we are not correctly informed about the imprisonment of Mr. Train. It is scarcely possible that the British Government would arrest an American citizen because he made Irish speeches in New York. Speeches made in this city are not to be punished in England; and we presume this act arises either from the officiousness of the local police, or the possession of evidence showing that Mr. Train either committed or contemplated the commission of an overt act against the English Government. It may, also, be one of Mr. Train's ingenious advertising expedients, and we await further details before expressing an opinion. If true, then America must take decided ground. This Government cannot permit the wanton arrest of American citizens by any Power upon earth. If Mr. Train has been unjustly arrested, he must be returned as promptly as we returned Mason and Slidell.

The *New York Herald* asserts that it is the duty of the Government to inquire at once into the facts connected with the collaring and hauling off to jail of such a prominent patriot and distinguished citizen. Congress should immediately take up the case. It will be far better than legislating to destroy the Government and give political and social supremacy to the negro over the white man. Above all, Secretary Seward should not suffer this outrage to pass unnoticed. Let him write no long letters on the subject, which nobody will read, but bring the matter to an issue, by immediately arresting Charles Dickens and holding him as a hostage for the captured Train. Here is a direct road out of the difficulty. Dickens and Train are both great talkers, each has an immense idea of his own importance, and each wears a profusion of seals, rings, pins, and chains. They would be an excellent set-off, one for the other. As the greater nation of the two we can afford to be the more generous, and therefore we do not propose that Dickens shall be imprisoned, even though Train be kept under lock and key. The hostage may go through with his readings and make as much money as he can, only giving his parole not to leave the United States until Train's return, safe and sound, with his flowing locks unshorn. If Seward will at once arrest Dickens in the name of the American republic we shall speedily bring England to her senses, and satisfy the Fenians on both sides of the Atlantic.

The *New York Nation* thinks the luckiest thing that ever happened to George Francis Train in his life has just happened him in Ireland. He has been arrested, and for a brief period committed to a British dungeon. The only thing needed to complete his happiness was that there should be a bloody war for his deliverance, but—sad to say—he has been released. We believe, in spite of the "learning" which has been expended on the subject in some of the daily papers, there is neither in the law of nations nor in the municipal law of England any reason why Mr. Train should not be arrested in a British port if he was fool enough to go there. Koszta's case has been cited as bearing in some way on his, but it does not in the least. Koszta's arrest was contested because he was the bearer of an American consul's passport in a country in which foreign consuls have criminal jurisdiction over all persons who claim their protection. Therefore the Austrians had no right to seize him nor the Turks to deliver him up under any circumstances. Train, on the other hand, has deliberately gone to a country whose Government he has been denouncing, and, being in a portion of it in which arbitrary arrest is now legal, he has been seized and put in prison. In other words, the very same law has been applied to him which is applied to natives. It only became the duty of the American Minister to insist on his either being brought to trial or liberated, for the continued detention of a foreign traveller against whom no specific charge can be brought is, of course, not a thing which this Government could submit to; but in the mere arrest itself there was absolutely nothing to get up a fuss about. Train has brought a suit against the British Government for $100,000.

The *Boston Advertiser* says:—We are tempted to reflect that the retributive justice incident to the oscillation of human affairs has occurred with unusual promptness between America and England. A few years since, rebel speech-making, sympathising, money loaning, and ship building were pretty rife in England. Yet we never arrested any Englishman simply for having been engaged in any of these matters, even when such persons, in our darkest days, gave vent to their sentiments in the public rooms of our hotels and other similar places. Now we see England terrified out of her wits at such petty sedition as we had always supposed that great Power could crush as a strong man would crush an egg-shell. Nor can we justly be deemed very conceited if we compare with some complacency the self-sustaining dignity of our own national deportment in the face of a mighty armed rebellion, with the nervous solicitude excited in the British people by the clumsy villainies of a few disaffected Irishmen.

A TEACHER said to a little girl at school, "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes, marm," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her."

THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The following is the proposition of Representative Griswold, of New York, with regard to the protection and rights of American citizens, offered in the House of Representatives on Monday:—

"Whereas, The principles which underlie the foundation of the American Republic as an independent nation recognise the right of all men to life, liberty, and property, and the pursuit of happiness; and whereas the duties of allegiance and protection being reciprocal, the Government of the United States is bound to protect this right equally in the persons of all citizens, whether native or naturalised; and whereas, all judicial opinions or pretended judicial opinions to the contrary notwithstanding, this is and always has been the fundamental law of this country, and one which the President and all other authorities of the country are, and always were, bound to enforce; and whereas the rights of all American citizens to equal protection has been, or is reported to have been, lately violated in frequent instances by certain foreign Governments, especially by those of Great Britain and Prussia: therefore

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,—That this right to equal protection to personal property, on the part of all citizens of the United States, is now, as it has always been, and shall for ever be, the law of this country.

"Second. That in every instance, ascertained in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of the violation of the rights of an American citizen, by any foreign Government whatever, it shall be the duty of the Executive of the United States to demand the instant release of such citizen, with adequate reparation for the insult and injury sustained by him; or, on failing to obtain such release and reparation, the Executive shall immediately report the facts to Congress, by and with whose advice and authority he shall employ all the power and force of the country to maintain its honour and the rights of its citizens.

"Third. That in every instance, either at present existing, or which may hereafter occur, of the arrest or imprisonment of an American citizen in any foreign country, it shall be the duty of the President, or of his representative in such foreign country, to demand a certified copy of the charge laid against such citizen, to require that he be brought to trial within ten days after his arrest, to secure to him the benefit of an impartial jury, with the necessary legal assistance; and in case of the refusal or delay of such trial, or on its being had, of the acquittal of the accused, it shall be the duty of the President to demand his instant release, or to employ the whole power of the country to enforce it."

The following is the full text of Mr. Banks's new bill relative to the rights of American citizens abroad, which was offered in the House yesterday:—

"Whereas, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the Government of the United States was established; and

"Whereas, In the recognition of this principle this Government has freely received emigrants from all nations and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and

"Whereas, It is claimed that all such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the Government thereof; and

"Whereas, It is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance should be promptly and finally disavowed; therefore

"Be it enacted, &c., That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officers of this Government, which denies, restricts, impairs, or questions the right of expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government, and therefore null and void.

"Section 2. That all naturalised citizens of the United States, while in foreign States, shall receive from this Government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to native-born citizens in like situations and circumstances.

"Section 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and is detained by any foreign Government in contravention of the intent and purposes of this Act, upon the allegation that naturalisation in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign; or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, the President shall be and hereby is empowered to order the arrest, and detain in custody, any subject or citizen of such foreign Government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the President shall without delay give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this Act."

LIFE INSURANCE.

(*From the New York Tribune, February* [illegible].)

AFTER a man finds himself "doing well" in the world, his first care is to make his family comfortable. Especially is this so when there are children coming to him, or he has sisters and parents dependent upon his labour. If he were sure of life, there would be little anxiety. The mere doing well would be enough. But this is a world of chance, and peril, and bodily harm, and sudden death. No thrift and prudence, no patient industry, can control destiny; and his yearning is for the little store to make the roof tight on rainy days, and the hearth cheerful when coals are scarce and dear. Riches have wings. There is nothing more uncertain than the basis of fortunes. The most successful of our merchants build their estates upon sand. A war in Europe, bad harvests, a successful revolution in China, a tempest, a quarrel between two diplomatists, the death of the Pope, or of the Emperor Napoleon, would overthrow many of our proudest commercial houses. The care which possesses Robin the blacksmith is precisely that which should possess Dives the merchant, and no man can be said to be "doing well" unless he has the means of living secure from the ordinary chances of business.

It is said that the lesson of "doing well" was taught us by bankers and traders in the soft and sunny countries of Upper Italy. A colony of Lombard merchants settled in London six hundred years ago, and taught our thriftless ancestors (more concerned, we fear, about falconry and shooting the bow than with death, or want, or disaster) the lesson of insurance. These Lombards, being traders, confined their insurance to ships. But a great fire came, and London was laid in ashes, and amid the ruins of the smoking city its unhappy people, learning the sad lesson, applied the same principle to their homes. It was a contract with fate, and thenceforward the Englishman's house, which was his castle, and his ship, which was his castle's outer wooden wall, were well shielded from fire and tempest. Let the tempest blow, or the fire rage, there were good golden guineas in the insurance vaults! Then came the idea of life insurance. The Englishman's life insurance—jolly boys, these ancestors of ours—was roast beef and beer. And, as the very last thing an Englishman thinks of is dying, as in fact it is about the one thing which can scarcely be possible to a loyal English subject, it was long before it occurred to him to shield his life by the same safeguard which surrounded his ships and his house. In France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark, it had been carried into practice, and was discussed by learned men. As early as 1681, we find the prudent Dutchmen reading and writing books on the subject. Our ancestors were too busy with Nell Gwynne, and Charles, and the merry plays of the witty Mistress Aphra Behn, to think of calculating how long they would live, and how much it would pay to take the risks of their old age. But Dutch William brought over many Dutch notions, and toward the end of his life we find the principle of life insurance creeping into England.

It crept slowly. Our fathers, in many respects the best of fathers, were pretty much given to gaming and strong drink, or to prayers and preaching. There was the feeling that life was too merry for thrift. There came the pietest feeling that insurance was little more than a wager—that it was highly improper. It was trifling with Providence, and questioning the Divine will for Robin to "insure his life." He was stubbornly kicking against Divine decrees. The Lord gave and the Lord took away; and, if it pleased him to take Robin in his lusty manhood, he should bow to the stroke, and not seek to avert it by foolish and wicked wagers. This, and the distrust that all such contracts would naturally create, together with the innate shrinking that the bravest of us feel from speculating upon our own lives, made life insurance a tedious growth. We have seen that it was long before the Englishman became convinced of the truth of the new idea that came to him with Dutch William; but, once convinced, he speedily embraced it, and now every thoughtful Englishman covers his life with a policy of life insurance, while the system is scarcely known on the Continent.

Few, perhaps, know how extensively the idea has grown in this country. Here is the twelfth annual report of the Massachusetts Insurance Commissioner, and some of the figures will be interesting. We take the period embraced between 1858 and 1866—eight short years. In 1858, there were fourteen companies, in 1866, forty-three. There were 42,502 policies, representing an amount of 116,482,196 dollars, in 1858. In 1866, we see 310,738 policies, representing 871,863,925 dollars. We have a business that has increased over seven hundred per cent. Well, it may be said how is it possible for any private companies to carry obligations of such enormous magnitude? Let us look at that a moment, for it is a most essential consideration. We know that life insurance has been reduced to a science of exquisite subtlety; that our chances of living and dying have been put to the wisest mathematical tests; that gifted men have thought it into a system. What do we see? First, the Income. In 1858, these companies received 4,835,886 dollars. In 1866 the sum in all amounted to 41,377,104 dollars. The total assets have increased from 17,446,455 dollars to 88,666,232 dollars, while the computed premium reserve, which was nearly 11,000,000 dollars, is now over 65,000,000 dollars. The claims by death have been a small per cent. of this. In 1859 these amounted to 1,197,583 dollars, while in 1866 they were 5,353,141 dollars: so that the fund in reserve to meet these demands has never been less than ten times as large as any demand that could arise from ordinary mortality. Let it be remembered that this period embraces the war years; and that many a gallant fellow, before he put on his knapsack, placed an insurance on his life. The comfort of that wise deed to-day remains with his family!

NOTES FROM ROME.

(*From a correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

ROME, February 23.

DURING the Carnival the Pope attends the exhibition of the Holy Sacrament every forty hours, and visits the religious bodies. On Thursday he received all the preachers who are to occupy the pulpits of Rome during Lent, and addressed to them a discourse in Italian. The Holy Father recommended them to take Jesus Christ for their model, for by Him poverty was made a cardinal virtue, and as such it should be esteemed by ecclesiastics. Unfortunately, this was not done, and he continually received petitions for good places and emoluments from those who had taken vows of perpetual poverty. He could not but censure this spirit, which was so general among the religious orders, and so subversive of their rules. His Holiness added that the secular priests view poverty with equal disfavour. They loved ease, the good things of life, even luxury, commodious apartments, elegant furniture, vases of flowers, sumptuous tables, easy chairs, and, above all money, which was devoted to acquiring these superfluities, instead of being employed in relieving poor families. The Holy Father then referred to public affairs, of which he took a gloomy view, declaring that Italy, by her part in late events, had destroyed herself. Rome was in no danger. She would suffer, but would remain under the rule of the Popes. Still, it behoved the preachers to call the people to prayer, which was the only safeguard, for by it alone could they secure the protection of Heaven.

The Pope has received from the Emperor Napoleon an autograph letter, thanking him for the blessed Hat and Sword, and declaring that he will employ the Sword in defending him from all enemies. The letter has given great satisfaction to the Pope, and the other day he showed it to some cardinals and prelates to whom he gave audience, and did not conceal his elation.

The negotiations between Count Crivelli and the Vatican for a revision of the Austrian Concordat have taken a very unfavourable turn. The difficulty has arisen from the question of mixed marriages and of schools. There is a probability of a diplomatic rupture between Vienna and Rome; and I am told that Count Crivelli, who has seen the Pope privately as yet, will not deliver his credentials in public audience, and has put off his *ricevimento* of installation. But perhaps some means will be found of arranging matters.

Trouble is rising for General Kanzler, the Minister of War. An anonymous pamphlet, written in a very caustic tone, has been printed clandestinely, and is circulating through the Eternal City under the auspices of Monsignor de Mérode, Colonel Mortillet, and M. Mazio, the General's deputy in the War Department. It seems to have exercised some influence on the Pope, for he spoke to the General a few days ago in very severe language, animadverting on the discontent of the native officers, who, he said, were a necessity to him, and should be won by good treatment. These officers continue to send in their resignations. There is also a breach between General Zappi and Colonel D'Argy, the Commandant of the Roman Legion; and Colonel D'Argy has, on his own application, obtained leave of absence for an unlimited time. The Pope is disposed to conciliation, as regards both his defenders and his adversaries, and is drawing up a very liberal amnesty for persons compromised in late events. This measure will shortly be promulgated.

Monsignor Bonaparte, who is to arrive in Rome on the 29th, will enter the Sacred College as a cardinal deacon. He will hold his official *ricevimento* not at the Palazzo Gabrielli, as reported, but at the French Embassy.

There is still no animation in the Carnival, which yesterday and Thursday did not draw more than a dozen carriages to the Corso, though the balconies were, as before, filled with English and Americans. The Romans were all on the Pincio, leaving the city to foreigners and the rabble. The promenade on the Pincio was regarded as a Liberal demonstration, all the men wearing a bunch of violets in the button-hole, and the ladies a bunch of ribbons streaming behind to their waist.

The *festini*, or masked balls, are almost deserted, doubtless owing partly to the attractions of the "Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein," which is performed by a travelling French company in a temporary theatre in the Piazza Navona. This piece has taken the Roman world by storm, and has not only escaped the scissors of the censorship, but excited a dramatic taste in the Pope, who said the other day, "What a pity that I am the only sovereign in Europe who can't go and see this 'Grand Duchess!'"

TIGER HUNTING IN MADRAS.

(*From the Madras Times, March 5.*)

A PARTY is now in pursuit of a mighty robber of human life, at present in possession of the Nunall Pass, who is reported to have devoured eighty people. On the morning of the arrival of this party, containing four guns in all, a man rushed to say, that the tiger had just carried off a victim. At that moment, the party were five miles distant from the ghaut. They ordered off their four elephants sharp, and cantered after them, allowing them an hour's start. This was after a forty miles' march over night, so the sportsmen were scarcely in a humour for the tiger. They went up the Pass, left the road, and followed the robber to his den, and then found remains of what had been a man alive and well but two hours before. They beat all about for "tiger" though the beaters were very reluctant, but they failed to see him, as the jungle was very thick, with high trees and thorny bushes. They had then to leave the ghaut about 6 p.m., without success. They again beat all the following day. It was somewhat exciting, as this monster might have appeared on the scene, at any moment, from behind any rock. But the tiger did not show. It appears that the creature has had full possession of this Pass, and when known to be there, the people only passed at certain hours of the day, in large numbers, and with great outcries, and sometimes, there was no traffic for days. As the party turned to leave the ghaut, one of them met with a serious accident, a soda water bottle breaking in his hand, and cutting him desperately. His companions were obliged to apply a tourniquet as best they could, as he fainted two or three times, from loss of blood. Whilst laying him under a tree, there was a tremendous outcry up the ghaut and a lot of bandies came trooping past, the bandy-drivers of which said that the tiger had just tried to carry off one of their number, on the other side of the ghaut, but had failed, the man having ducked and tiger jumping over the bandy and only clawing the terrified driver. The beating has resulted in the monster's being driven away, for the time being. The party resolve not to let him rest if they can help it, but to find a tiger among those great hills is no easy matter. In the meantime they were occupied with other tigers, comparatively wild animals, which live on buffaloes, &c. They have killed three of these in the four days.

SHOES.—Shoes are ancient things. They have been made of gold, silver, brass, and of iron; of the bark of trees, of linen, and of silk. Before the Christian era the Roman magistrate had his feet decked out in shoes of flaming red, and the lady of high rank wore white slippers, glistening with precious stones. The old Puritan captain, Miles Standish, wore his boots of "Cordovan leather," when he marched out with his

—"Invincible army,
Twelve men, all equipped."

The Swiss shepherdess, watching her flock at the foot of some Alpine mountain, wears still her wooden clogs; and the weary pilgrim performs his toilsome journey to the Prophet's tomb with sandalled feet. The man clad in camel's hair in the wilderness was not worthy to loose the latchet in the Saviour's shoes, and the great Apostle beautifully exhorts the Ephesian Church to have their feet "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace."

THE VARIATION OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS UNDER DOMESTICATION.

BY CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.

(*From the Athenæum.*)

IN his work on the "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life," Mr. Charles Darwin "promised to publish soon the facts on which the conclusions given in it were founded;" and after long delay "this first work" is published. The excuse for delay is, we are sorry to say, ill health; and, we may add, in further explanation, the preparation of two books: one on the fertilisation of plants by the agency of insects, and another on vegetable climbers and creepers. But even now we are told to wait for the facts upon which Mr. Darwin founded his conclusions. This is only "the first work," and if the other instalments must be waited for as many years as the species discussed may require, the generation of men who read the earliest statement of the hypothesis will all have passed away before Mr. Darwin's task shall be done. The titles of the two books on species are significant; for there is a notable difference between "the Origin of Species" and "the Variations" of the domestic plants and animals. Henceforth, the rhetoricians will have a better illustration of anti-climax than the mountain which brought forth a mouse, or the god of war who was lieutenant-colonel to the Earl of Marr, in the discoverer of the origin of species who tried to explain the variations of pigeons. For this is the literal and exact truth. Bulky and closely printed as these post-octavo volumes are, they contain nothing more in support of the hypothesis of origin by selection than a more detailed reasseveration of the guesses founded upon the so-called variations of pigeons. This is, in fact, the subject of Mr. Charles Darwin's own description of the scope of his present work:—"The object of this work is not to describe all the many races of animals which have been domesticated by man, and of the plants which have been cultivated by him; even if I possessed the requisite knowledge, so gigantic an undertaking would be here superfluous. It is my intention to give under the head of each species only such facts as I have been able to collect or observe, showing the amount and nature of the changes which animals and plants have undergone whilst under man's dominion, or which bear on the general principles of variation. In one case alone, namely, in that of the domestic pigeon, I will describe fully all the chief races, their history, the amount and nature of their differences, and the probable steps by which they have been formed. I have selected this case, because, as we shall hereafter see, the materials are better than in any other; and one case fully described will, in fact, illustrate all others. But I shall also describe domesticated rabbits, fowls and ducks, with considerable fulness." M. Flourens and M. Pouchet have done Mr. Darwin the honour of refuting him. They have paid an amount of attention to his opinions which no British physiologist of similar standing has deemed it worth his while to bestow upon them. After Bell, the investigator who has thrown most light on the nervous system is Flourens, and a fair statement of the facts and arguments of such an opponent was expected from Mr. Darwin. But we have searched this work in vain for any such fair fighting. The readers of Mr. Darwin will learn from his pages that M. Flourens has made experiments in crossing dogs, wolves, jackals, horses, asses, monkeys, and published books on instinct and longevity; but not that he has sent forth a volume proving once more the old doctrine of the immutability of species, in opposition to the imaginations of Mr. Darwin. What we have just called imaginations the author, no doubt, calls his "conclusions," while explaining them to be but commencements; showing thereby that the contradictory stories called "bulls" are not exclusively of Irish manufacture. Whilst ignoring the work of M. Flourens, Mr. Darwin acknowledges the existence of M. Pouchet's "Plurality of Races," a far less formidable performance, which has been translated into English. But he says he cannot perceive the force of M. Pouchet's "arguments, or, to speak more correctly, assertions." Now, we are sadly mistaken if there are not clear proofs in the pages of the book before us that, on the contrary, Mr. Darwin has perceived, felt, and yielded to the force of the arguments or assertions of his French antagonists. M. Pouchet insisted that variation under domestication throws no light on the natural modification of species; and Mr. Darwin, surrendering entirely to the force of this remark, postpones to future works the consideration of the natural modification of species. "In a second work," he says, "I shall discuss the variability of organic beings in a state of nature, namely, the individual differences presented by animals and plants, and those slightly greater and generally inherited differences which are ranked by naturalists as varieties or geographical races." "In a third work I shall try the principle of natural selection by seeing how far it will give a fair explanation of the geological succession of organic beings, their distribution in past and present times, and their mutual affinities and homologies." "The principle of natural selection may be looked at as a mere hypothesis," says Mr. Darwin himself, "until it explains these and other large bodies of facts;" that is to say, for at least a very long time to come. Mr. Darwin's third work, it is obvious, must not be published until after students of the remains of ancient life shall have discovered "the geological succession of organic beings"—a thing which the past generation of them thought they knew, and the present generation are sure is not known. If Mr. Darwin's supposition is to be deemed a mere hypothesis until it shall satisfactorily explain what is not known, the discussion of it is adjourned by its author *sine die*. Long before the conditions of proof stated by Mr. Darwin shall have been complied with, the author of it and the opponents of it will have passed away, and their controversies with them. "If," says Mr. Darwin, "organic beings had not possessed an inherent tendency to vary, man could have done nothing." The reply is that man has done nothing, and that there is an inherent tendency not to vary. Not merely has man never originated a species, he has never permanently varied a species—not having been able to produce varieties even, but only breeds—and having, whilst producing them, found that species are without variableness or the shadow of turning. The immutability of species is maintained by two unconquerable laws—the ultimate sterility of breeds, and there reversion to the type when let alone. Man can influence size, which is a variation of individuals and not of species. Men can modify the flowers and fruits of plants within certain inexorable limits, and obtain size or flavour or varying blooms; but specific characters elude his power entirely. Permanent reproduction is the fundamental idea of species; and there is no continuous fecundity in breeds, their sterility or reversion being inevitable. What man seems to be most able to reproduce and transmit through several generations are diseases. Buffon, George and Frederick Cuvier, and Flourens have been able to cross the dog and the wolf, and to obtain three generations of these wolf-dogs, or dog-wolves, and no more. The conclusions of M. Flourens are, in fact, founded upon experiments which have been continued for about a hundred years. As in his book on the Origin of Species, so in the work on Domestic Animals, Mr. Darwin dwells chiefly on the breeds of pigeons. His animated world rests upon the back of a pigeon; and even the pigeon, as will appear by and by, upsets him. Meanwhile, it may be well to show from what insignificant premises Mr. Darwin can obtain the largest inferences. The period of gestation is an unalterable character of species; but Mr. Darwin fancies this result of the scientific observations of ages is impugned by a statement, by somebody, that there is a difference of four, five, or six days between the gestation of merino and southdown sheep. The doctrine of physiological science is, that the period of healthy gestation is fixed; the shortening or prolonging of the period being due to disease, all unduly born offspring being unhealthy. Of course, if breeds of animals and crossings of plants are not permanent, the results of breeding and crossing only prove the immutability of species. Now all breeds are shams. The tendency of peculiarities to perpetuate themselves is so much weaker than the immutability which causes sterility or reversion, that breeds are not maintained by breeding merely, but by breeding and weeding. "There is a black sheep in every flock," says the proverb, which the cattle breeders have given to the world after themselves deriving it from their experience of the recurrence to wild colours in the most carefully tended of snowy flocks. When seedlings return to their wild types, the gardeners call them "rogues," and condemn them to the ashpit. The similarity of breeds, like the height of soldiers, is maintained by leaving out the unsuitable individuals. As to the reversion of sheep, the fact seems to have been proverbial in the time of Edward Fairfax, the poetical translator of the "Jerusalem Delivered," for in his fourth eclogue he makes Alexis exclaim,

"And let my sheep to shag-haired *musmons* turn."

Mr. Darwin himself gives some striking instances of the potency of the tendency in sheep to reversion in colour, a ram with two small black spots on his sides having begot seven black lambs on seven white ewes, and the blackness persisting for six or seven generations. Mr. Darwin mentions rabbits as one of the species of animals which seem to countenance his views. "Finally," says Mr. Darwin, "from the three cases of the rabbits which have run wild in Porto Santo, Jamaica, and the Falkland Islands, we see that these animals do not, under new conditions of life, revert to or retain their aboriginal character, as is so generally asserted to be the case by most authors." This inference is obtained in this way. Mr. Darwin minutely examines the bones of wild and tame rabbits, and, finding notable differences, says:—If palæontologists had found such differences among fossil bones, they would have said they belonged to distinct species; and he says this, although he is well aware that the authors of classifications have made larvæ of one species perfect animals of another, males of one species and their females of another, and the winter bird a different species from the summer bird. The reduction of the numbers of so called species is the daily business of zoologists and botanists. No doubt, the brains of tame rabbits from disuse do not keep pace in size with their bodies, which by breeding have been doubled in weight. Mr. Darwin says, as just quoted, that rabbits do not revert to their aboriginal character; and yet in another place he says—"When variously-coloured tame rabbits are turned out in Europe, they generally reacquire the colouring of the wild animal." Notwithstanding the citation of the case of the Porto Santo rabbits to prove that these animals do not revert, his own account of them is, that they descend from a litter of tame rabbits, which have in the course of 400 years become smaller than the wild rabbits of England. The rabbits of Jamaica have, it is said, become extinct; and certainly extinction is not reversion. There remains the case of the Falkland rabbits to support the denial of reversion. Within recent times sealers have turned out rabbits on the Falkland Islands, and Mr. Darwin has heard from an admiral that the rabbits on Pebble Island are mostly hare-coloured, and on Rabbit Island mostly bluish; of what colour their progenitors were when turned out is not known. But the fowls may be more potent allies of the hypothesis. From the shy habits of wild poultry, and the impenetrability of the jungles into which they retreat, it is not yet quite certain that the systematic classifiers have correctly ascertained and defined the wild species of poultry; the balance of proof seems, however, to be in favour of the opinion that the breeds of tame poultry have all been derived from one of them; although this last view is not yet established definitely. In Burmah, wild and tame poultry are constantly producing transitional forms. *Gallus Bankiva* is the wild species to which several of the domestic breeds seem to revert. Mr. Tegetmeier is the authority for the statement that purely bred game, Malay, Cochin, Dorking, Bantam, and even Silk fowls may frequently or occasionally be met with, which are almost identical in plumage with *Gallus Bankiva*. Breeders, trying to produce golden-spangled cocks, find they have bred instead black breasts and red backs. The glossy black Spanish cock and the black-breasted red game-cock produce, by white hens, similar offspring, owing to partial reversion. Mr. Darwin paired a Spanish cock and a silk hen, and the result was a marvellous one for him: a cock which, when strutting about, resembled not at all his black Spanish father, and his little silky mother, but the jungle cock very strikingly. Ducks are probably tame mallards. The wild duck is not known in the Malayan archipelago, and yet the tame ducks bred there do not differ from the ducks of Europe. Men, by preventing young ducks from swimming and flying, have made the elegant and nimble wild animal the waddling, but heavy and succulent table duck. Records exist of the process by which this alteration has been wrought. Aylesbury ducks, which are kept in houses, hatch in January, whilst common ducks wait until March; but the descendants of the early breed become as tardy as the others when kept for a few generations in the common way. The Aylesbury and the Labrador ducks are both deemed true breeds, yet from a cross of them issued a drake like a mallard. The pigeon remains for consideration. If the pigeon does not support it, the sooner the hypothesis is recanted the better. The breeds of pigeons have been so recently described in this journal (see No. 2,100, p. 125) that it will not be necessary to do more here than to examine the facts alleged by Mr. Darwin in favour of his hypothesis. Pigeons revert astonishingly whenever they have the chance. The permanence of the breeds of Indian Spot or Kulmi Lotans is, no doubt, asserted by Mr. Darwin, because a description of it occurs in the "Ayeen Akbery," which was written in the year 1600. This fact is certainly a remarkable and impressive example of the tenacity of hereditary disease when its transmission is artificially fostered by breeders who profit by it. Fifty shillings a pair is to be obtained for pigeons who have lost their balance. Like every other breed, the Lotans are kept up by breeding and weeding. The permanence of the breed is not a natural, but is an artificial permanence; good for nothing, therefore, as a fact in support of an hypothesis which tries to explain the origin of species by natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life. A few summary words. On the origin of species Mr. Darwin has nothing, and is never likely to have anything, to say; but on the vastly important subject of inheritance, the transmission of peculiarities once acquired through successive generations, this work is a valuable storehouse of facts for curious students and practical breeders.

JULIA DEAN COOPER.—This well-known actress died March 6, at her residence, in New York, in the thirty-seventh year of her age. Mrs. Cooper was born in the town of Pleasant Valley, Dutchess county, in this State, July 30, 1830, where she lived until her twelfth year. Her father, James Dean, was an actor, and her mother was the well-known Western actress, Mrs. Drake, who, at the time of her marriage with Mr. Dean, was the widow of Fosdick. In 1842 Mr. Dean took Julia to Cincinnati, where he had settled permanently, having abandoned his professional career. Here Miss Dean attended school at the Mount Auburn Seminary. Although she had occasionally accompanied her father in his professional tours through the West, and had appeared on the stage in little girl parts, she had never made any attempt at acting in speaking parts until her début in Cincinnati, at Shire's theatre, July 21, 1845, at a benefit of the manager. She appeared as Julia in the "Hunchback," and was highly successful. She repeated the character the following night, and subsequently took the parts of Evadne, Mrs. Haller, and Marianna, in "The Wife, a Tale of Mantua." Her success was decided, and she then went to Bates's theatre, in Louisville, which she opened, playing to crowded houses. Subsequently she played in Lexington, Ky., where she was greatly noticed by Henry Clay, and received 1800 dollars for her benefit. She then came East and played in New York and other cities, and extended her tour South. At every place she was welcomed by overflowing houses, and her efforts received the highest encomiums from critics and playgoers. In 1856 she was married to Dr. Hayne, of Charleston, South Carolina, a son of Senator Hayne, who was so effectively beaten in the celebrated debate with Daniel Webster. Since that period she has repeatedly played successful engagements throughout the United States, and even in Utah, where she became a favourite, and her talents and professional popularity secured her the most gratifying greetings, financially and personally. On the death of Dr. Hayne she reappeared on the stage and performed for the most part in California and on the Pacific coast. About two years ago she married Mr. James G. Cooper, of this city, and has appeared since upon the stage several times. Her health, however, becoming impaired, she has recently been compelled to relinquish her profession. Her death was not unexpected to her intimate friends who have watched the sure attacks of disease upon her vital powers, though it will surprise the public, who have so often enjoyed her masterly rendition of the most brilliant *rôles* in tragedy. She was a most excellent actress, with a reputation second to none on the American stage. In private life she was a lady of rare accomplishments and estimable qualities of head and heart. Her amiable manners and true womanly disposition endeared her to all who were fortunate enough to know her, and her death will carry grief through a wide circle of friends and admirers in all parts of the land. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss.—*New York Herald*.

A GREAT MAN AMONG LITTLE ONES.—King Charles II. on a certain time paying a visit to Dr. Busby, the doctor strutted through his school with his hat on his head, while his Majesty walked complacently behind him with his own hat under his arm; but when he was taking his leave at the door, the doctor, with great humility, thus addressed the King: "I hope your Majesty will excuse my want of respect hitherto; but if my boys were to imagine there was a greater man in the kingdom than myself I should never be able to rule them."

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE.—A Welsh clergyman applied to his diocesan for a living. The bishop promised him one; but, as he was taking leave, he expressed a hope that his lordship would not send him into the interior of the principality, as his wife could not speak Welsh. "Your wife, sir?" said the bishop. "What has your wife to do with it? She does not preach, does she?" "No, my lord," said the parson, "but she lectures."

ADVICE.—Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power while others beg their way upwards; bear the pain of disappointed hopes while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself in your own virtue, and seek a friend and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown grey with unblemished honour, bless God and die.—*Heinzelmann*.

LORD CRANBORNE.—Whatever may be the destiny of the Tory party, as a party, in this country, we cannot affect to regard with indifference the character and conduct of its ablest men. As a principle of pure resistance and obstruction, Toryism has probably seen its best and its worst days. Under the irregular leadership of a political soldier of fortune, it has discarded its old name and has taken a new one which means anything or nothing. Mr. Disraeli's "educated" followers called themselves "constitutionalists," in contradistinction, it should seem, to some fantastic democracy of the future, which, by a singular incongruity, is to be the offspring of a Tory Reform Bill. For the present the Tory, when in power and in office, is like one of those birds or beasts which by a long process of domestication, and under changed climatic and other conditions, has insensibly become, in course of time, a new species. Something of the shape, the colour, and the habits remains, but a skilful and observant naturalist easily discovers the gradual assimilation to a new type. The process is not always in the sense of amelioration; sometimes it is rather deterioration and degenerescence. Occasionally a higher type is reached, or, at any rate, one more adapted to the domestic uses of a civilized society; combining, perhaps, the vigour and grace of the old wild nature with the serviceable utility of the new "domesticated" organisation. Without the slightest disrespect, we take the liberty to discover in the new career of Lord Cranborne an instance of this curious and interesting process, and, we may add, a most favourable and hopeful instance. It seems but the other day that this eminent and accomplished man was making himself a name in the House and in the country by the dash and daring of his scornful and defiant assaults upon the Liberal Government and Liberal party. No matter what the Bill, or the debate, or the antagonist, he was always in the front, spurring hard and home into the very thick of the fight, unsparing, unrelenting, master of all weapons, of sarcasm, personality, reasoning, denunciation, giving no quarter and accepting no retreat. There was no pretence of strategy or of tactics in his way of warfare. To the very eve of his accepting a seat in the Cabinet he spoke like one with no engagements in the past, and with no responsibilities in the future. A week later he reappeared in the House, on the Treasury Bench, Minister for India, and already one of those rare Ministers who excite the generous envy of their habitual adversaries more than the admiration of their habitual allies; a Minister superior to his party and sure to survive it. The capacity at once brilliant and sincere which he displayed in presenting at ten days' notice his Indian Budget was not more remarkable than the gracious courtesy with which he acknowledged the services and assistance of his predecessors. The fiery party leader, the uncompromising assailant, had disappeared, and in his stead was found a calm, considerate, anxious, and thoughtful statesman. After the recess which produced the Reform Bill it is not too much to say that Lord Cranborne reappeared in the House in possession of a considerable administrative reputation. That he would have justified and increased it had he remained in office was beyond dispute. How or why he suddenly seceded from the Cabinet and left Mr. Disraeli to "educate" his party is matter of history. Whether he might have remained in the Cabinet without loss of dignity or self-respect is a question upon which political casuists may differ, but which only one man could decide. What is certain is that in abandoning office and separating himself from his party connexion he served the interests of his order, if not of his country, better than by submitting to be "educated" into compliance with a policy from which his conscience revolted. Intellect and conscience are not so commonly found together in public men that we can afford to take no note of the conjunction when we find it. Conscience without intellect often succeeds only in making a public man impracticable, and, as the French say, impossible. Intellect without conscience may make the brilliant and successful leader of a bewildered party. Both together help to form a statesman not incapable of reconciling progress with stability and great hopes with great traditions. If Lord Cranborne will restrain and conquer a certain besetting irritability and fastidiousness, which belong rather to the literary than the political temperament, and if he will pursue the path on which he entered last evening—a path of prudent conciliation rather than of careless compromise, of a just discernment of exigencies rather than of infidelity to convictions or indifference to principles—he will achieve a distinction which is not always compatible with place and power. His rebuke to the "all or nothing" school of blind resistance and precipitate flight, his confession of a tendency on the part of his political associates to "pursue for many years a steady obstruction, and then give way to an unreasoning panic," his frank avowal of the folly of "no surrender," indicate an open and candid mind, disciplined by self-sacrifice, and awakened to the teachings of time and change.—*Express*.

BALL HUGHES.—This distinguished sculptor died in Boston March 4. He was born in London, January 19, 1806, and at an early day displayed a decided taste for modelling. At the age of twelve years he modelled in wax, made from the ends of candles, a bas relief copy of a picture representing the wisdom of Solomon, which was afterwards cast in silver. The vigour and skill displayed in this effort induced his father to place him in the studio of Edward Hodges Bailey, a distinguished English sculptor, where he pursued his studies for seven years. In public competition for prizes awarded by the Royal Academy he carried off the large silver medal for the best copy in bas-relief of the Apollo Belvidere, and also the silver medal of the Society of Arts and Sciences for a copy of the Barberini Faun; the large silver medal for the best original model from life, and a gold medal for an original group, called Pandora, brought by Mercury to Epimethus. Subsequently he modelled a large number of busts, including those of George IV., the Dukes of Sussex, York, and Cambridge. A statuette of George IV., cast in bronze, added greatly to his reputation. In 1829, he came to America and modelled, as his first work, a life size statue of Alexander Hamilton, which was cut in marble and placed in the Merchants' Exchange, of this city, when it was finally destroyed by fire in 1835. Since then he had modelled many large works, which are owned in various parts of the country. Among the more notable are a monumental alto-relief of Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church, in this city; the statue, in bronze, of Nathaniel Bowdwitch, in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, and ideal compositions, such as the statue of Mary Magdalen, the group of "Uncle Toby and Widow Wadman," and the cast of "Little Nell," in the Boston Athenæum, Boston. He was successful in his bust of Washington Irving, and gained great credit for a spirited statuette of General Warren. His greatest work was a colossal equestrian statue of Washington, for Philadelphia, which is still in plaster. As an artist he took high rank, exhibiting in all his works a thorough knowledge of the anatomical part of his profession, joined to a delicacy of touch and a genuine feeling in handling his subject that produced the finest artistic results. He was eminent, too, in drawing upon wood with hot irons, and many of his efforts were really wonderful works of art.—*New York Herald*.

TRADES' UNIONISTS IN AMERICA.—The sanguine promises of plenty of work and high wages in America held out to members of the Scottish Iron-moulders' Society a few months ago have not been realised. Three members of the union who went to the United States last November in the hope of finding plenty of work have sent home a melancholy warning to their comrades, in which they state that they have been ten weeks in Pennsylvania and "have not yet found an hour's work." They complain in very severe terms of the officers of both Scottish and English societies "for withholding information relating to trade in America." "The members at home," they say, "have been continually kept in the dark. All kinds of work are equally scarce; we see nothing but starvation before us, and hundreds of our fellow-moulders who have come here, as we did, are in a like, or even worse, condition." The president of an Iron-moulders' Union in Philadelphia corroborates the statement of the unfortunate Scottish emigrants. "Fully three-fourths of the entire labouring population of the States are now out of work," he says, "and there seems to be no prospect of better." He denounces the "emigration scheme" promoted by the officers of the English and Scotch trades' unions as "direct outrageous fraud" practised upon their own members, and a gross imposition upon the American people. If the leaders of trade societies can make no reply to this they ought to be severely punished in some way or other.—*London Scotsman*.

A LUCID DEDUCTION.—The *New York Times* has examined the Johnson-Grant correspondence, and arrives at the following conclusions:—Mr. Johnson is undoubtedly correct in stating that Grant is a liar and a sneak. But then, on the other hand, it is equally certain that Grant is accurate in declaring that he is not a liar nor a sneak. While both parties are unquestionably right, it is, nevertheless, impossible to see how either of them can be otherwise than altogether wrong; and if it be true, as there seems [illegible] reason to doubt, that the President's rec[illegible] the matters at issue is to be trusted, then [illegible] deny that Grant's behaviour has been str[illegible] and so has Mr. Johnson's; both, however[illegible] a slight degree, deviated from strict veracit[illegible] it should be added, in any way affecting the[illegible] for integrity and truthfulness. If so, Whereby, what's the odds? Avast there?

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Fire King (s.), 171 tons, Captain Reraeo, from the Manning River 30th ultimo. Passengers—Miss Platt, Miss Hewlett, Miss Wynter, Messrs. Ash, Ross, Druce, Master Ross. S. Nutter, agent.

City of Melbourne (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 30th ultimo. Passengers—Rev. W. F. Gore, Captain Sydney, R.N., Miss Ryall, Mr. and Mrs. Lydiard, Dr. and Mrs. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Andrews, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lyster and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mrs. J. Myers, Miss Cotter, Messrs. G. Nathanson, T. A. Gore, Reid, Thomas, Green, Woolnough, Thorne, Donaldson, Kemp, Field, Baker, Beaumont, A. Hatton, Abigell, Buchanan, Galbraith, G. De Beer, E. A. Don, and 23 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Enterprise, schooner, 110 tons, Captain Pollard, from New Caledonia. Schweig and Co., agents.

Golden Sea, ship, 1418 tons, Captain Hardy, from the Start Point 28th December. Passengers—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scott, South Sea missionary; Miss Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Prince, and 15 in the steerage. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., agents.

Aborigine, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Foreman, from Brisbane. Captain, agent.

Hunter (s.), 203 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula and Wollongong. Passengers—Mr. Godard, Mrs. Atkenson, Master Atkenson, Rev. Mr. Atkenson, Mrs. Atkenson, and 16 in the steerage. I. S. N. Co., agents.

MAY 3.

Hindoo, barque, 342 tons, Captain Grundberg, from Adelaide 26th ultimo. Captain, agent.

Dandenong (s.), 575 tons, Captain Pain, from Melbourne 30th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Knibbs and child, Mrs. Freeman and child, Messrs. W. H. Smith, jun., J. M'Leish, Freeman, Rennie, Harley, R. Drysdale, Smith, Stratford, and 17 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

Balclutha (s.), 272 tons, Captain Hill, from Maryborough 29th ultimo. Passengers—Miss Brown, Messrs. Clerk, Gardew, and 47 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Ludovic et Charles, for Singapore.
Maia Bela, for Singapore.
Canal, for Newcastle.
City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne.

MAY 3.

Fanny Nicholson, for Hongkong.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Susanna, for Rockhampton; Pilot, Blackbird (s.), for Melbourne; Ellesmere, for Auckland.

CLEARANCES.—MAY 2.

Fanny Nicholson, barque, 285 tons, Captain Carphin, for Hongkong. Passengers—Mrs. King Chow, and 27 in the steerage.

Ellesmere, barque, 170 tons, Captain Lake, for Auckland. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay and child, and 2 in the steerage.

City of Adelaide (s.), 1000 tons, Captain D. Walker, for Melbourne. Passengers—Miss Cornish, Miss E. Hollingworth, Mrs. Allan, Messrs. Friedman, W. C. Smith, P. J. Kirwan, Wilkinson, Cuthbertson, Devenport, Wildash, J. Dickson, Todhunter, Douglas, Bruce, W. C. Yuille, A. Russell, and 15 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 2.

Peterborough Lass, from Shellharbour, with 55 kegs butter, 10 pigs, 10 calves, 2 coops fowls, 2 cases eggs; Fanny, from Wollongong, with 70 tons coal; Policeman, Missie, from Newcastle, with 114 tons coal.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—MAY 2.

Dairy Maid, Peterborough Lass, for Shellharbour; Traveller, for the Hawkesbury; Missie, for Jervis Bay; Policeman, City of Melbourne, Vibilia, Rebecca, for Newcastle; Fanny, for Wollongong.

IMPORTS.—MAY 2.

Golden Sea, from London: 80 wheels, 807 rails, 31 packages, Commissioner for Railways; 150 cases beer, Peate and Harcourt; 861 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 244 hogsheads 12 kilderkins 106 cases beer, 11 casks paint, 120 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 150 cases beer, Peate and Harcourt; 10 cases, E. Rogers; 10 cases, M. Moss and Co.; 32 packages, Caird, Paterson, and Co.; 308 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 5 packages, A. Rofe; 270 packages, Wolfen and Co.; 1 package, Shepherd and Co.; 2 packages, Hobson and Whiting; 3 packages, E. Hughes; 2 packages, Solomon; 51 packages, Parrot, Brothers; 5 packages, E. Samuel; 6 packages, Levey and Mandelson; 12 packages, Myers and Solomon; 243 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 5 packages, Broomfield and Whitaker; 158 packages, Cohen and Levey; 11 packages, C. Sandon; 13 packages, J. Spyer; 3 packages, L. Moss; 9 packages, W. Eldridge; 4 packages, A. Cocks; 220 packages, G. Thorne; 1 case, Cobb and Co.; 64 packages, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 1 case, A. Bannister; 10 packages, C. Muller and Co.; 1 package, Hopkinson; 260 packages, Campbell and Co.; 245 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 53 stoves, 17 packages, F. R. Robinson; 2 packages, W. Mac Donnell and Co.; 1 package, G. Daintrey; 1 package, J. Hunt; 1 package, Martyn; 1 case, Ball; 1 case, M'Crossin; 1 case, G. Franklyn; 3 packages, Myers and Cantor; 68 packages, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 340 pots, 706 ovens, 1060 brushes, 24 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Smith; 2 case, C. Moore; 332 packages, Allan, Street, and Norton; 71 packages, E. P. Capper and Co.; 3 packages, Goldring; 13 packages, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 9 packages, Falls and Tucker; 3 casks 5 packages, H. Parkes and Co.; 1 package, F. Puddicomb; 1 package, Hibbert and Wright; 201 packages, E. and W. Paul; 73 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 2 packages, Hamburger, Brothers; 24 packages, Caird and Paterson; 1 package, M'Gee; 14 anchors, 100 drums, 50 casks, 52 packages, J. Levick and Co.; 220 packages, M. Moss and Co.; 31 packages, H. Crouch; 24 packages, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 13 packages, Parbury, Brothers; 4 packages, W. H. Paling; 46 packages, Saddington and Sons; 6 packages, Flavelle, Brothers; 45 packages, Beilby and Scott; 80 packages, S. Owen and Co.; 20 packages, Philips; 45 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 4 packages, Owen and Beckett; 4 packages, Talbot and Son; 2 packages, A. Lockyer; 14 packages, Gordon and Gotch; 22 packages, Panama Co.; 4 packages, C. and J. Abrahams; 510 sacks, 156 packages, E. Chapman and Co.; 30 hogsheads, 40 quarter-casks, 100 cases, Brown and Co.; 44 packages, Cohen, Brothers, and Co.; 53 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 117 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 350 packages, J. Keep; 61 packages, Keep and Parsons; 16 packages, Faux and Beard; 3 dogs, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 71 packages, Friend and Co.; 70 packages, Mason, Brothers; 5 packages, T. P. Reeve; 87 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 8 packages, H. Woolnough and Co.; 100 barrels powder, Tucker and Co.; 96 packages, J. Sunderland; 31 packages, Cohen and Levy; 6 packages, Blackburn and Co.; 1 package, H. Bell; 3691 bars 85 boxes powder, 72 packages, F. Lassetter and Co.; 400 barrels powder, 1752 deals, 450 hogsheads, 100 casks, 6719 packages, Order.

City of Melbourne (s.), from Melbourne: 30 cases cigars, Dennis, King, and Co.; 70 hogsheads 100 quarter-casks brandy, Bugh, Harbottle, and Co.; 10 cases, Myirea and Cattell; 23 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 6 packages, T. Martin; 32 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 3 packages, C. K. Moore; 2 packages, Keep and Parsons; 32 hogsheads beer, Walford and Sparke; 10 kegs nails, 250 ears 5 bundles iron, J. Keep; 49 packages, W. Ariell; 13 packages, Jacobs and Co.; 27 cases, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 3 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 1 case, Larkin; 3 cases, Myers and Solomon; 8 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 2 package, W. Paling; 1 case, Maddock; 31 packages, Newell; 34 iron pots, 27 packages, W. Norman; 1 case, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 7 packages, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 packages, Law, Somner, and Co.; 3 cases, Hoffnung and Co.; 1 case, Elliott; 1 case, Row; 3 cases, R. Gray; 10 quarter-casks brandy, Trouton; 261 cases oilstores, A. Fairfax and Co.; 1 case, Baptist and Son; 1 case, Guilfoyle; 1 case, Shepherd; 1 case, Holroyd; 1 case, Heylin; 1 package, Thompson and Giles; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 15 cases, H. Woolnough; 1 package, W. and S. Gardiner; 20 bags bags, C. Bond; 4 cases, J. Bell; 3 bulls, 2 cows, 1 horse, 61 packages, order.

MAY 3.

Balclutha (s.), from Maryborough: 93 casks tallow, 460 hides, 61 cases meat, 3 casks tongues, J. S. Mitchell; 71 hides, 5 hogsheads tallow, 3 bales skins, Mort and Co.; 85 hides, Irwin and Turner; 134 oz. 4 dwts. gold, Commercial Bank.

Dandenong (s.), from Melbourne: 3 cases photographic goods, Jerrems; 1 box glass, D. O'Neill; 1 case, George and Co.; 2 casks paint, Borthwick; 29 cases drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.; 21 quarter-casks brandy, Curcier, Hawke, and Co.; 4 casks blocks, R. Towns and Co.; 31 pieces machinery, J. Young; 1 parcel, J. White; 10 cases castor oil, 14 packages, Order.

EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

Eagle (s.), for Cleveland Bay, via Port Denison: 10 cases geneva, 2 quarter-casks wine, 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask brandy, 1 quarter-cask whisky, 1 quarter-cask rum, J. Jones; 1 package, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 1 case, Myers and Solomon; 8 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 3 cases, Kohn and Co.; 10 bags flour, A. S. N. Co.; 1 package, J. Vickery; 2 packages, Myers and Cantor; 62 bars iron, R. Towns and Co.; 1 case, J. Exton; 1 case, Goldring; 25 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 2 cases, R. Gray; 4 packages, Dunlop; 1 case, Saddington and Son; 9 bags potatoes; R. Elliott; 20 bags flour, J. Wearne; 4 cases, F. Lassetter and Co.; 12 packages, Dangar, Dangar, and Co.; 1 case, S. Jay; 1 case, F. Korff; 7 packages, J. Cameron.

Fanny Nicholson, for Hongkong: 510 bags beche-de-mer, Towns and Co.; 20 bags beche-de-mer, 4 bags fish, Tin War; 60 cases kerosene, J. Keep; 307 tons coal, T. Hale; 4 oz 17 dwts gold, Kee Ki; 47 cases meat, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 13 casks horseshoes, 3 cases copper, 1 iron chest, 4 packages, King Chow; 1 case, Gong Wah; 248 oz 2 dwts gold, Ah Tin; 22 oz gold, Moy Mow.

City of Brisbane (s.), for Brisbane: 1 case brandy, 3 packages wine, 30 bags sugar, Brown and Co.; 5 hogsheads rum, 2 packages tobacco, 179 bags sugar, 21 chests tea, 4 quarter-casks wine, 8 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 320 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 100 cases gin, 10 hogsheads ale, 186 bars 9 bundles iron, 30 cases kerosene, 42 packages, J. Powell; 1 case, G. Moss; 7 packages, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 2 packages, H. Labat; 3 casks coffee, 41 bags sugar, A. Fairfax and Co.; 5 cases, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 3 cases, A. Ferguson; 21 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 10 packages, W. E. Davey; 12 bags rice, 14 packages, H. P. Palser; 14 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 16 trunks boots, Saddington and Sons; 6 packages, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 10 kegs butter, 2 cases, M. Hughes; 115 bags sugar, M'Kinlay, Brothers; 21 bags sugar, 6 boxes tea, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 10 bundles wire, 58 packages, Lassetter and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, Jacobs and Co.; 15 chests tea, 13 packages, Meyerfeld and Co.; 2 packages, Cowan and Co.; 9 bottles, 4 packages, Myers and Cantor; 30 bags flour, 708 bags potatoes, Barker and Co.; 7 packages, M'Evoy; 3 packages, Brodziak; 4 cases, Berens, Levi, and Co.; 2 cases, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.; 1 keg shot, 23 packages, J. B. Holdsworth; 5 packages, Tebbutt; 5 packages, Owen and Co.; 3 packages, H. Woolnough; 4 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 2 packages, Hardie and Mitchell; 12 plough-wings, 24 cart boxes, 1 case, J. Levick and Co.; 36 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 3 packages, M. Chapman; 2 cases, E. H. O'Neill; 1 case, T. Edens; 1 case, W. H. Simpson; 1 case, A. M'Arthur and Co.; 6 cases, Keele and Co.; 2 packages, Skinner; 5 packages, Jacobs; 1 case, J. Sands; 4 bars iron, 19 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 5 packages, Keep and Parsons; 303 bundles coir fibre, A. Moore and Co.; 320 bags potatoes, H. Clarke; 1 case, W. Saber; 4 packages, J. Partridge; 1 package, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 packages, Richardson and Wrench; 5 cases, Raphael and Co.; 3 packages, J. Isaacs; 22 packages, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 1 package, Peate and Harcourt; 1 case, W. Simpson; 1 package, Duguid; 2 cases, W. Clarke; 2 cases, Hardman, Brothers; 23 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 15 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 packages, Towns and Co.; 3 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 2 cases, Goldring; 34 cases fruit, Hargreaves; 2 packages, D. Jones and Co.; 114 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 32 bags potatoes, 30 bags flour, J. Cameron.

Ellesmere, for Auckland: 6 quarter-casks wine, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 3 quarter-casks wine, 38 packages tea, 200 boxes candles, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 69 bags sugar, 30 packages tea, 20 bags rice, 120 cases kerosene, 24 bags maize, 61 packages, J. Frazer and Co.; 10 cases vestas, S. Owen and Co.; 13 cases, W. R. Gullick; 50 packages tea, A. S. Webster, 9 cases vestas, 5 packages, Hoffnung and Co.; 50 bags maize, 100 cases kerosene, 272 packages, Moss and Co.; 20 cases champagne, Tucker and Co.; 1 case, Hardy, Brothers; 2 packages, T. W. Kady; 10 sacks seeds, Hilton Browne and Co.; 1 case, W. Maddock; 100 bags flour, Barker and Co.; 1 package, G. Williams and Co.; 31 packages provisions, H. Bell; 100 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 16 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 package, Saddington and Sons; 1 case, B. Braun; 30 casks butter, J. Graham; 17 packages, Le Motte; 104 bags maize, J. Todd; 2 packages, J. Isaacs; 39 packages, Russell and Co.

NEW SCHOONER.—We have another fine vessel just added to our rapidly increasing colonial fleet. The Royal Duke, schooner, arrived on Saturday from the Macleay, where she was built by Captain Lawson and son. Her dimensions are—length, 77 feet 7 inches; beam, 21 feet 7 inches; depth of hold, 8 feet 7 inches, and she measures 164 tons. She is built of the best material, and is a very sightly craft.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—By the Blackbird (s.), this day, at 10 a.m.; and by the City of Melbourne (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Clarence (s.), on Tuesday, at 4 p.m.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Helen Macgregor (s.), on Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m.

FOR EDEN AND HOBART TOWN.—By the City of Hobart (s.), on Wednesday, at 8.30 a.m.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: May 2. Sir John Lawrence, ship, 879 tons, Captain Fernie, for London.

The Fire King (s.) left the Manning River on the 30th ultimo, with light S.W. wind and heavy head sea; passed Seal Rocks at 10.30 p.m.; at 3 p.m. on the 1st instant, anchored in Port Stephens in consequence of the wind blowing strong from the southward; weighed anchor at 8 p.m., and arrived alongside the Caledonian Wharf, Sydney, at 1.15 p.m. on the 2nd. Cargo: 800 bags maize, 102 bags lime, 100 bags oysters, 9 bags turnips, 20 cases eggs, 17 coops poultry, 7 cases oranges, 40 hides, and 12 pigs. The Prince Alfred was on her way down the river when the Fire King left.

The City of Melbourne (s.), left Sandridge Railway Pier, Melbourne at 2.15 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, cleared Port Phillip Heads at 5.50 p.m., rounded Cape Howe on the 1st instant at 9.10 p.m., and moored alongside the Company's wharf, Sydney, at 8 p.m. on the 2nd. She had light S. and S.E. breezes to Cape Howe, from thence light westerly.

The Hunter, steamer, from Merimbula, brings 791 cheeses, 59 bags wheat, 384 bags bark, 10 bags barley, 10 bags rye, 44 kegs butter, 2 packages bacon, 1 crate geese, 5 packages leather, 1 bag gum, 1 horse, 2 cows, and sundries.

The Dandenong (s.) left Hobson's Bay at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th ultimo; passed through Port Phillip Heads at 6.30 p.m., rounded Wilson's Promontory, at 6.30 a.m. on Friday; Cape Howe at 3.30 a.m. on Saturday, Cape St. George at 9 p.m. same day; and entered Sydney Heads at 6 p.m. on Sunday. Experienced moderate favourable winds to Cape Howe and light variable winds and fine weather from thence to Sydney. Passed the Alexandra (s.) 100 miles S.W. of Cape Howe on Friday, at 4.30 p.m.

The Balclutha (s.) left Maryborough at 0.45 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, anchored in Tin Can Bay at 5.45 p.m., weighed at 6 a.m. on the 30th; rounded Cape Moreton at 4 p.m. on the 1st instant, passed Smoky Cape at 2 a.m. on the 2nd, and arrived alongside the company's wharf, Sydney, at 6.45 a.m. on the 3rd. Experienced fresh southerly winds to Smoky Cape, from thence strong ditto.

The A. S. N. Co.'s steamship City of Adelaide left for Melbourne at 9 p.m. on Saturday, having been detained till that hour to allow intending passengers an opportunity of witnessing the Randwick races.

The ship Golden Sea arrived from London on Saturday, after a very protracted passage of 125 days from Start Point. She left on the 28th December, and had very light N.E. trades. The equator was crossed on 4th February, having been seventeen days from latitude 4 N. The S.E. trades were also very light. The meridian of the Cape of Good Hope was passed on the 11th March, and Cape Otway on 21st ultimo, her easting having been run down between latitude 40 and 43 S. When in latitude 40 S., longitude 136 E., with smooth water and moderate wind, the head of the foremast was suddenly carried away, taking with it main and mizen topmasts and jibboom, with yards and gear attached. Shortly after, the sea began to make, and as the wreck was chafing the ship's side it had all to be cut adrift; the loss of these spars was a serious hindrance to making a passage. On 5th January, latitude 36·43 N., longitude 18·6 W., a seaman named James Hopkins, while aloft at work on the top, broke a blood vessel and died before he could be brought on deck; there have also been two births during the passage.

VESSELS spoken by the Golden Sea: February 18th, Jason, from Sydney to London, 61 days out, latitude 21.13 S., longitude 28.3 W.

The schooner Aborigine, from Brisbane to Adelaide, put into port on Saturday, wind bound.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

May 2.—Rialto, barque, 303 tons, Leuwen, from Melbourne.
May 2.—Hero (s.), 765 tons, Logan, from Melbourne.
May 2.—Storm Bird, schooner, 164 tons, Simpson, from Hokitika, N.Z. Passengers—23 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 1.—Louis and Miriam, Leonidas, Uncle Tom, Fox, Burnett, Ino, Nancy, Scotia, Venture, Yarra, and Lurline, from Sydney.
May 2.—Drover, from Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.—City of Melbourne (s.), from Sydney; Our Hope, from Newcastle.

April 29.—Gulnare, from Newcastle; Royal Oak, White Rose, Adelaide Baker, from London; Sarah, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Auckland (s.), for New Zealand.
April 28.—Look-out, Nile, for Newcastle; Ceres, for Brisbane; Ernestine, for Calcutta.

The following letter from the mate of the schooner Rantipole to a resident in this city, illustrates a danger to which mariners in the Pacific Ocean are exposed. He writes:—"We passed close to Pleasant Island, near the equator. It being nearly calm, the natives came off to us in three large canoes, with about twenty men in each. We could not keep them from coming on board. They were all armed with long knives, with which they at once set to work, cutting away a great deal of our running-rigging, and stealing it, together with our grindstone, buckets, cook's utensils, and all other loose things they could find about the deck, even to the lead and lead-line. They brought off cocoanuts, fowls, mats, shells, sinnet hats, and jarrog baskets, for which we exchanged tobacco, pipes, and old clothes; and what we would not exchange, they would insist on helping themselves to, and being in such numbers resistance on our part was useless. The next day, a white man came off in a whaleboat. He told us he had been twenty-one years on the island, was married (after a fashion) to a native woman, and had seven children. He said he was quite contented, and considered the island his home."—*Argus, April 26.*

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

April 25.—Moonta, for Newcastle.
April 27.—Rangatira (s.), for King George's Sound.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 2.

13 packages glass, 5 kegs shot, 7 casks ironmongery, J. B. Holdsworth
970 bags flour, 34,900 palings, 70,000 shingles, 3217 staves, 8000 feet battens, J. R. Gourlay
480 bundles hoop iron, 30 cases axes, 3 cases woodware, J. Levick and Co.
35 packages hardware, Rabone, Feez, and Co.
92 cases salad oil, J. J. Curran
5 cases shovels, Moss and Co.
212 bags bark, M'Kinlay
1385 bags wheat, R. H. Beauchamp
230 tons potatoes, R. J. Hardy
2 cases leather, M. Molony
262 pieces hickory, Halley and Clyde
3 cases perfumery, F. Macnab and Co.
572 sacks wheat, Beilby and Scott
255 packages tobacco, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
1 case leather, Wyatt, Brothers
2597 bags flour, 213 bags wheat, G. A. Lloyd and Co.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 1.—Powhattan, from New York; Pioneer, Adelaide Bourke, from Newcastle.
May 2.—Scotia, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

May 1.—Aveyron (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

May 2.—James Nicholson, for Newcastle.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 2.	8.30 a.m.	SW.	Light, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.	Moderate, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Light, and ditto.
May 3.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	S.	Fresh, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.	Light, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

MAY 2.

QUEENSLAND	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	Calm. Dull			
Clermont	E. Fine			
Waverley	Calm. Fine			
Nebo	Calm. Fine			
Rockhampton	SE. Cloudy			
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			
Maryborough	Calm Cloudy			
Gayndah	SE. Fine.			
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·284		S. Fine
Toowoomba	SE. Fine			
Port Mackay				
N. S. WALES.				
Tenterfield	SE. Light, cloudy			E. Fresh, cloudy
Grafton	Calm. Fine			S. Fresh, fine
Glen Innes	NE, by E. Fine			SE. Fine
Armidale	E. Stormy	26·580	52·	NE. Cloudy
Tamworth	Calm. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Murrurundi	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Showery
Singleton	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Maitland	SW. Fine			SE. Cloudy
Newcastle	NW. Light, fine	30·312	62·0	SW. Fine
Windsor	S. Cloudy			S. Dull
Sydney	W. Fine			S. Thick, raining
South Head	SW. Fine			S. Thick rain
Wollongong	SW. Fine			S. Fine.
Kiama	S. Fine			S. Fine
Bathurst	SW. Cloudy	28·250	54·	S. Fine
Mudgee	E. Fine			E. Fine
Cassilis	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Cloudy			SW. Fine
Forbes	SE. Fine, cool			SW. Fine
Young	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine, cool			Calm. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	W. Fine, clear	30·140	53·	Calm. Fine
Hay	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald	NW. Fine			SE. Fine
Euston	NE. Fine			SE. Fine
Wentworth	SE. Fine			E. Light, fine
Goulburn	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Braidwood	NW. Fine			Calm. Fine
Araluen	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cooma	SW. Cold			Calm. Fine
Yass	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine, foggy			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SSE. Hard frost	25·750	35·	SE. Fine
Albury	Calm. Fine, cold	29·924	50·8	Calm. Fine
Bombala	Calm. Frosty			Calm. Fine
Port Stephens	W. Cloudy			
VICTORIA.				
Melbourne	NE. Fine	30·496	55·	
Queenscliff	W. Fine, cloudy	30·45	51·	
Cape Schanck				
Cape Otway	SW. Cloudy	30·172	58·	
Portland	NE. Very fine	30·510	59·	
S. AUSTRALIA.				
Guichen Bay	NNE. Light fine	30·450	54·3	
Adelaide	NE. Fine	30·282	60·	
M'Donnell Bay	WSW. Light, fine			

BREAKFAST.—Epps's Cocoa, invigorating and sustaining, with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation, is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used cocoa. "Cocoa stands much higher than coffee or tea," Dr. Hassell says, "and contains every ingredient necessary for the sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring water or milk on the preparation as sold. ¼lb., ½lb, and 1lb. packets, and as being prepared by James Epps and Co., the Homœopathic Chemists, generally called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa.—ADV.

SALVAGE GOODS, saved from the fire at the stores of Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb wish to call attention to their sale of ironmongery and sundries, on the premises, Clarence-street, this day, at 11 o'clock.—ADV.

Howe's celebrated Sewing Machines, also an Invoice of Books.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale of the above, at the rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51' 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic variation 10° 1' 38" East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1 h p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., Sydney to Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of: Humidity, 0 to 100; Cloudy sky, 0 to 10; Ozone, 0 to 10; Electricity, 0 to 90.

MAY 1ST, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·295	56·0	58	W.	0·7	12	1	0·00	4·0
P.M. 3	·304	60·7	61	SSW.	1·3	16	9		
" 9	·369	57·0	70	WSW.	0·5	8	9		10·0
Mean	30·322	57·9	63·0		0·8	12	6·3		7·0

Evaporation in 24 hours, 0·035.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade: Maximum ... 63·0; Minimum ... 51·8 | Sun—maximum ... 103·3; Grass—minimum ... 45·8

Temperature of sea water, 3 feet below the surface, at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m. 65·1

Total rainfall from January 1st to May 2nd = 21·25 inches.
Annual average of the preceding nine years 50·99 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 2ND, 1868. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATIONS.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	155	30·425	55·3	94	WSW.	0.3	10	63·0	51·8	0·54
GRAFTON										
NEWCASTLE	109	30·254	59·7	84	SW.	1·0	3	61·2	53·5	0.44
SOUTH HEAD	267	30·137	53·2	81	SW.	0·4	9	72·0	51·6	0·21
KIANDRA	4640	25·743	30·7	58	SSE.	1·0	0	45·7	18·3	
DENILIQUIN	410	30·095	48·0	86	W.	1·0		65·1	38·7	

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR MAY 4TH.

Object.	Rises. h. m.	Sets. h. m.	Phases of the Moon.	
SUN	6 41	5.11	Full Moon	7th
MOON	4 6 p.m.	3.18 a.m.	Last quarter	15th
MERCURY	5.37 a.m.	4.43 p.m.	New Moon	22nd
VENUS	10.27 a.m.	7.49 p.m.	First quarter	29th
MARS	4.31 a.m.	3.59 p.m.		
JUPITER	3.25 a.m.	3.23 p.m.	Moon's age, 11·2 days.	
SATURN	6.26 p.m.	8.18 a.m.		

High Water at Fort Denison, a.m., 6 h. 15 m.; p.m., 6h. 14 m.

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

A PARAGRAPH copied from a local paper states that in the district of Young there is a small station capable of depasturing about thirteen thousand sheep, on which the lessee keeps hardly any stock of his own, and from which, by sub-letting, he gets a rent of six hundred a year. Supposing the facts to be as stated—and they may be very different, for exaggeration and misrepresentation about squattages has been the rule rather than the exception—it must be a peculiar case. If sub-letting were so profitable, it would be more general than it is. Such cases, however, may occur in the neighbourhood of a gold-field, where butchers and graziers are willing to give a high price for grazing ground on which to keep their stock pending a retail sale.

It is not possible for the Crown to get as rent the last farthing of profit which a tenant can make, nor is it desirable; but when the value of land is suddenly altered by the rise of a mining township, there is no reason why it should remain under its original leasehold tenure. If the Survey Department could look promptly after the changes that are going on in the local demand for land as due to the movement of population, it would be possible to sell a good deal of grazing land in the vicinity of each mining township, and this method of disposing of it would be the most satisfactory as respects the revenue. The discovery of the gold gives the value to the adjacent land, and the State, as landlord, is entitled to the value if it can get it.

But leaving aside that view of the case, and leaving the Survey Office to follow rather than lead, in accordance with the spirit of the present law, the question is forced on the attention whether cases of the kind alluded to do not shew the desirableness of allowing grazing farms to be rented directly from the Government in a way that is not possible under the present system. The only way of getting land from the Government otherwise than by auction is by having a run or by free selection. But as the case referred to indicates, land may be often wanted for *bona fide* use, and under conditions where occupation and improvement would follow, where neither plan is convenient. The parties may not want so much as a whole run, and the nature of their business may render it impossible for them to fulfil the condition of residence required of a conditional purchaser. And even if that condition were evaded, as it too often is, the area allowed to a free selector is not sufficient for grazing purposes. Three hundred and twenty acres is not sufficient for the requirements of many persons who want to go into grazing pursuits. Nor does the right to an attached leasehold give what is wanted, because a small grazing farm, to be effective, must be fenced, and a grazing right is held on too doubtful a tenure to admit of it being fenced, unless the tenant can afford to go to the expense of further improvements on separate parts of it so as to exclude it from free selection on the ground of its being "land containing improvements."

The Amending Bill which Mr. ROBERTSON introduced would not in any material way have affected the question, because it did not alter the tenure of the grazing right, it merely facilitated its acquisition. We regret that the bill did not pass, not because we approve of the system itself, but because that system being law it is desirable that it should be self-consistent and simple, and easily applicable. The advantage of it would have been that it would have provided a more expeditious machinery for carrying out the original intention of the law, and would have given greater definiteness to the boundaries of the claim. But the holding itself would have been under precisely the same conditions.

We should see no reason, however, for regretting the failure of the bill if we could agree with Mr. ROBERTSON that it contemplated no change in the law, but merely tended to remove doubts. The debate itself might have tended to remove doubts, if any such existed, and if the law were really complete. As it stood no one is injured by its not being altered. But the exposition given by Mr. ROBERTSON of the provisions of the law showed plainly enough where the weak point was, and why the remedy he proposed to introduce was required. He showed clearly enough that the conditional purchaser was entitled to a grazing area; and he showed, also, that three times the area of the conditional purchaser was cancelled from the squatters' lease. No one has denied this. But there he stopped. He could not show that there was any provision for putting the selector into legal and defined possession. The land was taken from the former occupier but not transferred to the new one. This has practically had to be done by application to the Government for the issue of a lease, and every Government has so interpreted the law. The new bill would have put the selector in possession at once, and made provision for the adjustment of the boundaries. It is for this reason we regret the loss of the bill. The Legislature has led the selectors to expect that they would get this accommodation, and it is only keeping faith with them to make the promise good.

At the same time the system itself is a bad one, and nothing can make it good. An unfenced grazing right is little better than an open common, or an impounding trap. It is the worst possible plan for grass culture, and it is the best possible plan for promoting feuds among neighbours. It may render some service as an intermediate system, but it cannot possibly be permanent. If it has not fully disclosed its inconveniences, it is because it has been only partially developed. The more it is carried out, the more complaints will be made of it.

One advantage that may result from the rejection of the bill will be the compulsion to reconsider the land question next session. It is sure to be brought forward by somebody, even if the Government is too frightened by its experience this session to touch it again. Some members of the Legislative Council expressed an opinion that not merely the Land Act, but the whole land policy ought to be reconsidered comprehensively, though doubting whether the time had quite arrived for such a reconsideration to be effective. And the PRESIDENT said that he himself had thought of promoting such a preliminary inquiry. There is no reason why the Council should not next session initiate such an inquiry. It seldom has much to do at the earlier period of its sittings, and its leading members could not better employ their time than by engaging in a thorough investigation into the operation of the present law, and examining how far this colony was likely to be affected by the operation of the land systems of the adjacent colonies. There is a great deal of popular ignorance as to the working of the present system. The short debate in the Assembly, in which it was stated on our side that there had been sixteen thousand families settled on the soil, and on the other that there had been sixteen thousand selections—a very different thing—is sufficient to show what vague ideas are afloat. It would be well for a careful inquiry to show what has been done, and with what effects in all directions—how far the law has been open to evasion—how far it has met the real wants of the community—how far the law is clear, and how far it is still in process of manufacture by the decisions of Ministers and the action of the Department. Such an inquiry is indeed a necessary preliminary to any important change in the law.

GENTLEMEN who place their trust in railways will have read Saturday's *Herald* with some pleasure—at least that announcement in it concerning the extension of the Great Western Railway. It is only an extension of fifteen miles to be sure, but that is something, and the work is difficult. Our American friends would have laid the rails to Bowenfels and across to Bathurst in half the time, and said less about it; but they might have taken it into their heads to do some other things in their own incisive offhand way not near so pleasant, so that on the whole it is as well to be satisfied with our own way of doing the work. When one gains the invigorating regions of Mount Victoria, and attacks the banquet provided to appease an aroused appetite, one is under a strong temptation to fall back upon the encouraging assurances of his EXCELLENCY, and to believe that New South Wales has done a good thing. Indeed, as the eye surveys the descent to Hartley, and as the mind recalls the steep gradients surmounted, and further realises the fact that within the space of seventy-six miles an elevation of 3523 feet has been attained, a meditative nod of approbation does salute the noble Lord's words, and becomes decidedly more demonstrative when his Lordship announces that the average cost of the line, omitting the part from Sydney to Parramatta, is no more than would be incurred for similar work in England. We were not prepared for such a statement; but as his EXCELLENCY says that he has made a special study of the Railway Department of Public Works in England, his words are not to be doubted.

It is amusing to find how nimbly mechanical power adapts itself to new circumstances, and lends itself especially to facilitate the projects of colonial communities. We were all struck with astonishment, and none more so than the engineers who had been engaged for years in driving their tunnel beneath 14,000 feet of solid rock—when Mr. FELL expertly threw his rails over Mont Cenis, and within twelve months from the commencement of the works took his trial-trip party to breakfast amidst the snow-clad peaks of the Grand Croix. The feat seems miraculous. The Italian Government were actually three times as long in arranging the preliminaries as the engineer in constructing his railway. It must be confessed, when we read of a train passing up and down a continuous four-mile incline, with a gradient of 1 in 12, in comparative safety, at a good speed, we compare our own achievement with the Italian somewhat regretfully, feeling that we might have done better at less cost. The Zigzag is good so far as it goes: but a great deal of apprehension is entertained about the cost of maintenance. The wear and tear must be excessive, and will, it is feared, be out of all proportion to the service done.

But we, like other mortals, must grow wise by experience. Not a few people are said to be enriched by their failures, and so it may be with New South Wales. The thought of Mr. FELL's method of climbing Mount Cenis need in no way interfere with the enjoyment to be derived from the extension of the railway system to Bathurst, Goulburn, and Murrurundi. Every step in the progress is watched with great interest, and everybody longs for the time when the rural centres are linked with Sydney. The next step to be thought of is *a liberal land law*, that shall induce the settlement of a large population upon fertile districts now unoccupied; else our railways may rot from want of employment, as some lines were in danger of doing in the Southern States of America when the growth of cotton was abandoned. In America, railways precede population, and invariably create it; but then they there go about the matter in a different way. The land on either side the projected line, for a mile or two deep, is ceded to the company on their engagement to complete, and they obtain at once their funds from the mortgage or sale of these lands for the construction of the works, and the main element of the traffic from which they hope to derive their revenue—the people. It is much to be regretted that railway extension here could not proceed by similar means; but at present the inducements either to settlers or railway speculators are not sufficiently attractive. There is nothing more needed than railways—railways to connect our several townships with the metropolis, which will tend to mitigate many serious evils from which we now suffer, and railways to knit the metropolis with the metropoli of the sister colonies. Victoria is blowing off challenge-steam on the Border; and Queensland, only last week, completed and opened, under the auspices of the acting GOVERNOR, a new road of rail to Dalby, which gives her 120 miles of iron way in one line, which she boasts "is longer than any that can be shown by the older colonies." Well, there is good, good progress, good understanding, involved in such friendly rivalry, and as we approximate, the influence of it will, happily, be far more sensible.

In conclusion there are one or two points that may be dwelt upon with advantage. The first concerns the motive power of railways. It by no means follows that because carriages run upon metal rails they must be propelled by steam. It may be seriously questioned whether a slight rail, and horse power, could not do all the business that some districts will require, for many years to come. Testimony goes to prove that horse tramways are capable of giving as high an average rate of speed as is usually maintained by the steam-driven goods trains; that they are far less costly in construction of course, and of course more safe. We take it that the great object to be aimed at is the development of the greatest amount of traffic at the least possible expenditure of capital, and to extend the advantages of cheap internal communication over the greatest possible extent of surface; and if this can be effected by the part, or indeed the entire, employment of horse-power, there is surely nothing to compel us to use steam. Tramways are the favourite form of road in Russia, and a member of the London Institution of Civil Engineers who has compared the advantages of both systems in that country, gives his opinion in favour of the tramway. An efficient tramway can be constructed, and the necessary plant supplied, at an average of from £1500 to £2000 per English mile; all the arrangements are so simple, skilled labour is not required, and the mode of travelling is exceedingly safe.

The next point concerns the construction of carriages. It is questionable whether the American is not a better model for our adoption than the English. By means of doors in the ends of the carriages, the guard can patrol the entire train from end to end; and this device would be of considerable service to us, beyond the safeguard of the passengers, for the officer in charge might both issue and take tickets during the progress of the train, and the Government would be saved the expense of station masters now placed where they would not be needed in case such an arrangement was adopted. A train on this plan would soon show its advantages.

THE WEATHER.—A very acceptable change of weather took place on Saturday, when several showers of rain fell. In the early part of the morning the downfall was pretty heavy, but during the remainder of the day the showers were light. Towards evening the clouds began to break, and there were evident signs of a clearing-up. This proved to be the case, for yesterday no rain at all fell, and the clouds gradually disappeared. The little rain which has fallen, however, after the dry and hot weather which has prevailed lately, will have a very beneficial, though not very permanent, effect.

THE TOLLS ACT.—An application was heard on Friday, by his Honor the Chief Justice, in Chambers, for a writ of prohibition to restrain further proceedings upon a conviction obtained against George Lucas, a collector of tolls at the Randwick toll-gate, at the suit of John Lawless, heard at the Water Police Court before Messrs. Day and Burdekin, two Justices of the Peace, on the 8th April last. It appeared from the evidence taken in the case that the complainant was employed by Mr. Dixon, an undertaker, and that on the 31st March he had to go to Randwick, taking with him a mourning-coach for the body of a child, no person being in the coach at the time. On going through the toll-gate, the collector demanded payment of the toll. The complainant claimed exemption, under the 8th section of the Tolls' Act, 2 William IV., No. 12, upon the ground that he was attending a funeral and not liable for toll. The collector insisted upon being paid. The complainant then summoned the collector for demanding the toll, and the justices fined the defendant in the sum of 20s. and costs, holding that the complainant was attending a funeral. The prohibition was asked for upon two grounds: first, that the complainant John Lawless was not attending a funeral within the meaning of the 8th section of the Tolls Act; and, secondly, that as the lessee is liable for the acts of his collector he should have been sued. His Honor the Chief Justice had asked Mr. Justice Cheeke to sit with him as an assessor in this case, to decide the first ground taken as to what is "attending a funeral" within the meaning of the Act. Their Honors, after hearing Mr. Gannon, who appeared in support of the application, decided that the prohibition must go upon the second ground, as the 18th section of the Act provides that the lessee shall be liable for the acts of his collector; and, having decided that, there was no occasion for them to decide upon the first point, but stated their impression that the complainant Lawless was not at the time "attending a funeral" within the meaning of the Act, and that a person could not claim exemption unless the funeral procession was actually going through the tollgate. His Honor, the Chief Justice, in his remarks stated that it might as well be contended that a person residing in Bathurst, and wishing to attend the funeral of a friend in Sydney, would be exempt from paying toll through all the gates he might pass, because he was coming to Sydney to "attend a funeral."

PRESENTS TO MR. AND MRS. VIAL.—Mr. Vial, who distinguished himself on the 12th of March, at Clontarf, received on Saturday, from the hands of his Excellency the Governor, further presents in recognition of his services in staying the arm of an assassin. These consisted of a goblet for himself and a casket for Mrs. Vial, sent by Mr. Davis, of Adelaide, South Australia, through the acting Governor of that colony. The body of each article is formed of an emu egg, and the mountings and figure work is in frosted and burnished silver. A rustic stem entwined with vine tendrils, and rising on a plinth, enriched with foliage and flowers, form the support of the goblet, and the rim is edged with a neat convolute fret. In the casket the egg is divided longitudinally, and stands upon three of the native acacias, whose spreading branches and pretty foliage are carefully and skilfully wrought. At the extreme ends of the branches which stretch on each side are two opossums. The handles are constructed of elegant scrolls formed of vine tendrils, leaves, and fruit, upon which rest two parrots. The groundwork upon the plinth is a rocky scene containing two male aboriginal figures, one having speared another who lies prostrate at one side, his victorious foe being on the other. Between the two is a gin apparently interceding for the fallen warrior. The summit of the casket shows zamias, cactuses, and other Australian plants, and two emus standing. All the metal is sterling silver, and the fine work will fit these presents for association with the other ones Mr. Vial has already received. The goblet and casket may be seen at Messrs. Cook and Robin's, jewellers.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—About 1 p.m. on Saturday, Mr. William Balham, manager of the Volunteer Club, was riding slowly round the corner of Castlereagh and King streets, when a hansom cab drove rapidly down the street, and by some means turned across the road, and the shaft struck Mr. Balham's leg, throwing him off his horse; on being picked up by some bystanders his leg was found to be badly fractured, and the bone protruding through the flesh. Mr. Williams, of the Metropolitan Hotel, followed the cabman, got his name and number (216), and had Mr. Balham removed to his residence, where Drs. Roberts and Wright set the broken limb. The hemorrhage was very great, and continued for some hours, but no fatal results are apprehended.

LYSTER'S OPERA TROUPE.—Mr. W. S. Lyster and the remainder of his company who are to open at the Prince of Wales Opera House on the 11th instant, arrived on Saturday evening by the A.S.N. Co.'s steamer City of Melbourne.

PEOPLE'S CONCERTS.—The concert given at the Temperance Hall on Saturday night was very numerously attended. The weather was inclement, but nevertheless the spacious building was crowded to the doors. The Hon. George Allen, M.L.C., occupied the chair. The concert was arranged for by the Sons of Temperance, the proceeds of the entertainment being appropriated in aid of the band of the No. 2 Division. The powerful brass band of the division was stationed on the right of the platform, and played a march and quadrilles at the commencement of each half of the programme. Among the more eminent of the vocalists were Madame Reiloff, Mr. G. F. Jackson, and Mr. Andrew Fairfax, who sang some popular lyrics in a style more than ordinarily effective; Messrs. J. Davis and J. Deigan, also rendered a number of familiar, though not unattractive compositions, for which they received well-earned applause. Mr. F. Sewell and Mr. T. R. Wilson likewise contributed to the success of the entertainment by their elocutionary skill. Miss Horley played the accompaniments. The concert was closed with the National Anthem.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—We learn from an authoritative source (says the Melbourne *Argus*) that the preliminaries of a marriage between Miss Manners Sutton, the eldest daughter of his Excellency the Governor, and Mr. C. E. Bright, of Buona Vista, South Yarra, and a partner in the firm of Bright, Brothers, and Co. have been arranged. The nuptials will very shortly be celebrated.

MR. JAMES STARK AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE.—This distinguished American tragedian, whose first visit to the colonies may be looked upon as the date of a new era in the history of the drama in Australia, returned to Sydney by the Kaikoura, and his reappearance on Saturday evening was welcomed by a crowded house with enthusiastic applause. When Mr. Stark made his first tour of Australia he found theatricals at a very low ebb, none of the great Shakespearian delineators whose names were familiar in the old world, had preceded him in creating a taste for the higher forms of theatrical entertainments. Since that time the greatest artists of the day have appeared on the Sydney boards and familiarised the works of the Bard of Avon, but it seemed evident from the prolonged cheers with which Mr. Stark's return was greeted that he has not been forgotten by the playgoers of this city. The play chosen for the occasion was "Richelieu," one of the few modern tragedies that deserve a place in the same category as Shakespeare's creations. In this play, Bulwer has displayed the chasteness of style and elegance of composition which mark all his works, and he has faithfully pourtrayed one of the two great historic characters of the seventeenth century in all its massive grandeur. There are not wanting in the present day impartial students of history now far removed from the scenes and times, in aid of which Shakespeare wrote, who take exception to what they conceive the biassed if not unjust manner in which he has depicted the character of some of the most prominent actors in the stormy days of the "Roses." The Richelieu of Bulwer is hardly open to the same objections, and whether considered as a matter of history or a creation for stage representation, it reflects credit upon the author. Mr. Stark seems thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the playwright and pourtrays all the phases of the character with lifelike reality, the actor disappears and the audience see before them the great statesman-priest who, without forgetting his duties to the church devoted himself to raise his beloved France from a feudal semi-civilization to a leading position amongst the nations of Europe. The scenes in which danger to his country nerves the venerable statesman to struggle with the infirmities of age were finely depicted; but the most successful of all was when the traitor Barradas, acting under the authority of the King, compels the Cardinal to protect his ward, and throwing aside his power as first Minister, he surrounds her with the "awful circle of our solemn Church," from which the baffled courtier retires affrighted. The impressive manner in which this was done, evoked repeated rounds of applause. Miss Cooper's Julie de Mortimar was one of this lady's finest efforts—it was ladylike, impressive, and finished. De Berringer, the Court-fop, whose shallow brain scarce seemed to have dwelt upon the peril into which the traitorous designs of others lead him, could not have had a more able exponent than Mr. Hoskins, and the famed Joseph du Trembley, Richelieu's wily confidant and adviser received ample justice at the hands of Mr. O'Brien. Mrs. Jones, Messrs. Burford, Ireland, Douglass, and Holloway also filled their parts unexceptionably, and even the minor characters were more creditably performed than usual. The piece was well dressed and mounted, and when it terminated the audience testified their satisfaction in the most demonstrative manner. In obedience to this the third call before the curtain, Mr. Stark heartily thanked the audience for the warm greeting he had received from his Sydney patrons, and assured them that during his absence from the colonies he had never forgotten the kind friends or the generous recognition of his professional efforts he had met with in Australia. The obligations under which he had already been placed were, he felt, deepened by the cordial reception they had given him that evening, and he trusted he should continue to merit their approbation. Mr. Hoskins was then summoned, who also made a short speech expressing his intention of rendering the theatre worthy of support by engaging the best talent available, instancing, as a proof of his intentions, the fact that six hours after Mr. Stark's arrival in Sydney he had secured his services. Miss Cooper and Mr. Ireland were also honoured with a call. The farce "Your Life's in Danger," concluded the evening's entertainment. To-night Mr. Stark appears in the historic drama "Jack Cade, or the Kentish Rebellion," founded on a well known incident in English history.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—On Wednesday evening last, the 29th instant, a lecture upon the above subject was delivered in the Lane Cove Wesleyan chapel, by the Rev. Robert Lamb. The meeting, which was a numerously attended one, was presided over by Mr. Robert M'Intosh. Evidently the lecturer had sought the best information upon the subject, and his remarks were instructive and eloquent. The rev. gentleman having concluded, the chairman called upon Mr. J. G. Edwards to move the following resolution,—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is highly desirable to establish and maintain a Lane Cove Total Abstinence Society." Mr. R. M'Intosh seconded the resolution. Carried unanimously. Mr. Molineaux then moved,—"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, be appointed a committee to carry into effect the first resolution, viz.:—Messrs. W. H. M'Keown, G. M'Intosh, R. M'Intosh, R. M'Keown, J. G. Edwards, M. Molineaux, E. M'Intosh, C. Buckingham, A. M'Intosh, G. Hewitt, J. Smart, J. Waterhouse." Mr. H. M'Keown seconded the resolution. Carried unanimously. At the close a total abstinence society was formed, when the following resolutions were put and carried. Moved by Mr. J. G. Edwards, and seconded by Mr. Molineaux,—"That Mr. W. H. M'Keown be appointed president of the Lane Cove Total Abstinence Society." Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. W. H. M'Keown, and seconded by Mr. Smart,—"That Mr. Edwards be appointed secretary of the above society." Carried unanimously. Moved by Mr. Robert M'Keown, and seconded by Mr. R. M'Intosh,—"That Mr. G. M'Intosh be appointed treasurer." Carried unanimously. The meeting then adjourned until Monday evening, 4th May.—*Communicated.*

ANOTHER DISPUTED BOUNDARY CASE.—At the Maitland Circuit Court, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, before Mr. Justice Hargrave, a case of disputed boundary was heard, in which Traill and others were the plaintiffs, and Scivill the defendant. The *Maitland Mercury* opens its report of the proceedings by the following outline of the case, as shown in the declaration and pleas:—"This case, which commenced on Wednesday, was resumed on Thursday, and concluded on the following day. It was an action for trespass, and was of the class denominated squatting actions. The declaration set out that the defendant, on divers days and times, broke and entered certain lands of the plaintiffs—to wit, a sheep station called or known as Black Creek Run, Liverpool Plains, and depastured the said lands with large numbers of sheep, and kept possession of the same for a long time, and disturbed, scattered, and drove away the sheep of the plaintiffs depasturing on the said lands; and the plaintiffs were also prevented from using and enjoying the said land in as profitable and beneficial a manner as they otherwise would and could have done, and have been otherwise greatly injured. To this declaration the defendant pleaded:—Firstly, not guilty; secondly, that certain portions of the lands were not the property of plaintiffs as alleged; thirdly, that the said portions were at the time of the alleged trespass the property of the Crown, and that he committed the alleged trespasses by the permission of the Crown; fourthly, that he committed the alleged trespasses on a certain part of the run with the permission of one John Thomas Neale, who was entitled to it under the Crown Lands Alienation Act; fifthly, that he committed the alleged trespasses on a certain other part of the run with the permission of one —— Murray, who was entitled to it under the Free Selection Act. Upon these pleas plaintiffs joined issue, and claimed £1000 damages. The Attorney-General and Mr. Windeyer, instructed by Messrs. Thompson and Pigou, conducted the case for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Foster, Wisdom, and Rogers appeared on behalf of defendant, and were instructed by Mr. Mullen. The plaintiffs are Messrs. Traill, Hamilton, and Clive, who have been in joint occupation of the Black Creek Run, Liverpool Plains district, since 1860; and the defendant is Mr. James Scivill, who entered into possession of the adjoining station, known as Yarraman, in the early part of 1866. The present action was brought to determine the boundary between a portion of these two runs, and the plaintiffs charged the defendant with trespassing upon a portion of Black Creek Run within their boundary, as described in their lease from the Government. The portion in dispute defendant claimed, and endeavoured to justify his claim by bringing forward evidence to show that it had been for many years used without dispute by the several occupants of Yarraman Run. The defendant also pleaded that he occupied various parts of the run upon which he was charged with trespassing by leave and license of certain parties holding under the Crown, and by virtue of the Free Selection Act. A large amount of evidence was taken *pro* and *con*, and the jury retired at 10 a.m. on Friday morning, taking with them the various documents and plans which had been put in as evidence. At 11.30 they returned with a general verdict for plaintiff, damages £500. Mr. Foster made application for a stay of execution, intimating his intention to apply for a new trial. One of the points upon which he proposed to ground his application was whether his Honor had ruled correctly in refusing the transfer of Robert Marsden Fitzgerald, as executor for his father."

PORTRAIT OF "NORTH AUSTRALIAN."—In a recent issue of the *Brisbane Courier* is the following notice of an oil painting of the racehorse North Australian by Mr. Fowles, of Sydney:—Through the courtesy of the Hon. R. Pring we have been shown a fine oil painting of his horse North Australian, the winner of the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes at the Duke's Day Races, and other important races. The portrait is really well taken, and the picture possesses high merit as a work of art. It was painted by Mr. J. Fowles, of Sydney, who went to Randwick, where the gallant son of Middlesex was located, and took the portrait from life. The colt is represented standing in a graceful attitude well calculated to display his beautiful proportions, and to exhibit some of his best points. It is seldom that a really life-like picture of a race-horse can be obtained in the colonies, but Mr. Fowles has achieved a reputation in the southern colonies for his skill in this description of painting, and he has painted many of the winners of the principal events of late years in New South Wales and Victoria. Competent judges say that this his latest effort has eclipsed all his other works. The picture is enclosed in a massive gilt frame, made by Mr. Corti, of Sydney. We understand that the Hon. R. Pring intends to send the picture home by the overland mail as a present to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who was present when North Australian won the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes. Such a present will, no doubt, be acceptable to his Royal Highness, as it will recall to his recollection the day which he characterised as one of the happiest he had spent in the Australian colonies. The picture was shown to Mr. Brierly, himself an artist, before he left Sydney in the Galatea, who commended it very warmly.

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

SATURDAY.

THERE is an action for trespass between Jeremiah Lehane and John K. Hume, both squatters in the Binalong district, the trespass complained of being on land alleged to form part of plaintiff's run, and is still unfinished. M'Ilhatton v. Farrell, stands over to next term.

ECHUCA.

SATURDAY.

Hopwood's Moama Punt was sunk last night. £100 reward has been offered for the discovery of the parties who have committed the act.

MELBOURNE.

SATURDAY

Mr. Butters, the Mayor of Melbourne, is better.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, R.C., was thrown from his horse and seriously injured.

The Victorian Blues Dinner took place at Scott's Hotel last night.

The captain of the French war steamer Aveyron sent a letter to the Press, thanking the colonists for their hospitality. He purposes remaining in Sydney ten days.

Mr. Montgomery is drawing crowded houses.

Flour is quoted at £21 10s.; few transactions.

ARRIVED.—Alexandra (s.), from Sydney.

QUEENSCLIFF.

SATURDAY.

ARRIVED.—Yarrow, from Newcastle; Juno, from Foo Chow Foo.

SAILED.—Tararua (s.), for New Zealand.

ADELAIDE.

SATURDAY.

The Government have positively forbidden the heads of departments recommending any increase on the estimates for the ensuing year.

Mr. C. Davis has commenced an action for libel against the *Advertiser*, contained in an article in yesterday's issue, on alleged false telegrams as to the sale of breadstuffs.

The corn market is very quiet.

CITY MUNINCIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council of Sydney will be held at the Town Hall, York-street, this day, the 4th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for considering the following notices of motion:—

Alderman ———, —That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

Alderman Pritchard,—That this Council appoint a special committee for the purpose of considering and revising the Standing Orders of this Council, and that such committee consist of Aldermen Chapman, Murphy, Renny, Steel, Sutherland, Kippax, Merriman, Bradford, Macintosh, and the mover.

Alderman Macintosh,—That the City Treasurer, in conjunction with the City Auditors, be requested to prepare separate returns showing what city and sewerage rates were in arrears of payment on the 1st April, 1868; also, a return showing, if any, what city or sewerage rates were written off the books of the Corporation, or a less amount accepted, from any rate-payer than that then debited to him in said books, during the three months ending 31st December, 1867.

By Alderman Merriman,—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending, on petition, that a 6-inch water-main be laid in Sussex-street, north of Margaret-street, at a cost of £110, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Upper Fort-street, at a cost of £108, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that Watson's Road, off Argyle-street, be metalled, at a cost of £58, be adopted.

By Alderman Caraher,—That the report of the Water Committee, received the 20th April, recommending that a water-main be laid in Moore's Road, at a cost of £85, be adopted. That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that a watermain be laid in Crescent-street, between Kent and Prince streets, at a cost of £38, be adopted—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that a 3-inch watermain be laid in Essex-street, between Gloucester and George streets, at a cost of £54, be adopted.

By Alderman Renny,—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that a 6-inch water-main be laid in Hunter-street, between Macquarie and Phillip streets, at a cost of £85, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that cast iron crossing plates be laid on the east side of George-street, at Hunter and Bridge streets, and at the corner of King and Phillip streets (east side), at a cost of £30, be adopted.

By Alderman Bradford,—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending on petition that a 3-inch watermain (about 400 yards) be laid in Leichhardt-street, Glebe, at a cost of £124, be adopted.

By Alderman Pritchard,—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that the sewer in York-street be extended as far as Market-street, at a cost of £170, be adopted.

Alderman Chapman,—That the report of the Water Committee, recommending that the sum of £30 be voted for removing the old mill house at Botany, be adopted.

Alderman Steel,—That, in order to supply houses recently erected in Crown-street South, a three-inch main be laid from the end of the present main to Cleveland-street, at a cost of £48.

Alderman Kippax,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending on petition that kerbing and guttering be laid in Burnell, Liverpool, and Chapel lanes, at a cost of £148, be adopted.

Alderman Kidman,—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending on petition that a twelve-inch stoneware sewer be laid in Maiden-lane; and thence along Botany-street and Taylor's-lane to Dowling-street a sixteen-inch sewer, at a cost of £330, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the south side of Surry-street (Surry Hills), at a cost of £65, be adopted.

By Alderman Butler,—That the report of the Sewerage Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that the sewer in Rushcutter's Bay Road be extended to that in Elizabeth Bay Road, and thence to the harbour, at a cost of £860 be adopted.—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending on petition that watermains be laid in Bland-street, and the adjacent portion of Forbes-street, at a cost of £148, be adopted.

By Alderman Sutherland,—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that the footpath on the east side of Elizabeth-street, between Devonshire and Cleveland streets, be covered with metal debris, at a cost of £34, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that kerbing and guttering be laid on the west side of Castlereagh-street, from Devonshire-street to that already done, at a cost of £162, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that kerbing and guttering, where required, be laid on the north side of Cleveland-street, between Castlereagh and Botany streets, at a cost of £105, be adopted.

By Alderman Murphy,—That the report of the Water Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that a 3-inch watermain be laid in Owen-street, off Athlone-street, at a cost of £35, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that cast iron crossing plates be laid at the four corners of Sussex and Liverpool streets, at a cost of £40, be adopted.—That the report of the Improvement Committee, received on the 20th April, recommending that the footpaths in Bathurst-street, between Kent and Sussex streets; and in Kent-street, between Bathurst and Liverpool streets, be covered with metal debris, at a cost of £31, be adopted.

By Alderman ———, —1. That this Council do now proceed to determine on tenders:—Cutting down and formation of Duke-street. 2. Building dwarf wall at the public Reserve, Argyle-place. 3. The purchase of £35,000 worth of Corporation Debentures.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT MR. GRAY.—The Government have agreed to offer a reward of £100 for information which shall lead to the conviction of the ruffian who fired at Mr. Gray, of Kiama, on Tuesday evening last.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL AT GOULBURN.—The public school at Goulburn (says the *Goulburn Herald*) will be formally opened at noon on Wednesday next, when the Honorable Henry Parkes, president of the Council of Education, will be present. In the evening a public dinner will be given to Mr. Parkes at Payten's Commercial Hotel in recognition of his services in the cause of education. On Friday the names of fifty-three children were enrolled.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held at Mudgee on Thursday, at Mr. J. J. Mills's, before the District Coroner, Dr. King, on the body of William Irwin, of Old Pipeclay. The deceased (says the *Western Post*) had been one of those following the remains of Margaret Stapleton (whose death by burning is recorded in another paragraph of this issue), and in company with some others, started for home about dark on Wednesday. On reaching the foot of Bombira Hill, Mahon, one of the persons riding with him, fell off his horse, and deceased changed horses with him, and rode off with his mate in a different direction. Shortly after this, deceased's horse (or rather the one he had been riding) was seen without a rider by the party he had parted from. They then went to look for Irwin, and found him lying against a stump; he could not speak. Meantime a man named Mason had caught the horse, and came up with it. They then made a fire, and left deceased in charge of his mate, Noble. Noble after this spoke to diseased, and receiving no answer thought he was asleep, and lay down to sleep himself. On awakening he again spoke to deceased, and found he was dead. He went and informed a shepherd in the neighbourhood of the occurrence, and after that informed the Mudgee police, who went out with a cart and fetched the body into Mudgee. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death from falling from his horse." The deceased, we are informed, leaves a wife and four children. The following particulars of the child burned to death, whose funeral the deceased Irwin attended, are also from the *Post*:—A magisterial inquiry was held at the Old Pipeclay, on Tuesday, 28th ultimo, touching the death of a child, named Margaret Stapleton, who was burnt to death there on the previous day. From the facts adduced, it appeared that the deceased, who was about five years of age, was playing near the fire, when her clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be quenched such severe injuries were inflicted that death resulted in the course of a few hours.

METROPOLITAN AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

FOURTH DAY, SATURDAY.

THE autumn meeting of the Australian Jockey Club was brought to a close on Saturday last. The meeting, as a whole, was an undoubted success, although we have seen a larger attendance of the general public, and better racing at Randwick at one or two previous meetings; not but what there were some close contests during the meeting. Nothing could be finer, for instance, than the contest between Camilla and Newington in the first race, nor that in the Cup race between the Barb and Stumpy, nor that in the Randwick Handicap between Fireworks and the same horse. The set-to between the Barb and Tim Whiffler in the Queen's Plate was also worth going a long way to see. But these are the exceptions, the major part of the races having been won easily. The attendance, moreover, was certainly not so large as we have been accustomed to see at the metropolitan meetings. In our reports of the first and second days' racing, some of the causes of the falling-off in the attendance were hinted at, and we may add another—and that is in reference to the Easter Homebush Meeting. There can be little doubt but that that meeting detracted from the interest which is ordinarily felt in the Randwick meeting. At Homebush the people see good racing, and are furnished with an opportunity of spending and losing their money—hence the Randwick fixture is not anticipated with so much interest as it otherwise would be, nor have the people so much money to spend or invest.

Saturday morning broke dull, damp, and cold. Heavy showers had fallen during the night, to the great joy of farmers and graziers: but the morning was gloomy, and all, except the most determined, who had made arrangements for spending the day at Randwick, hesitated as to whether they would not act wisely by staying at home. As the forenoon advanced the atmosphere cleared a little, and the pleasure seeking throng began to make their way towards Randwick. When the horses stripped for the first race the attendance was fully as large as could be expected in such weather; and before the Queen's Plate was run for there was a considerable accession of numbers on the course and on the stands. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the sky became overcast again with dense clouds, and the rain fell at intervals throughout the afternoon.

Precisely at 1 o'clock the bell rang for the first race—the Rous Handicap—for which there were only three acceptors, namely, the Italian, Carnation, and Orlando. Mr. Tait's pair of celebrated colts, Fireworks and Glencoe, who were honoured with 9 st. 5 lbs. and 9 st. 3 lbs. respectively, were withdrawn immediately after the handicap was issued on Friday night, but it does not follow that either of them could not have won the race. Indeed if Mr. Tait had sent either of them we venture to state that the colt would have started first favourite. Kingfisher, with the lenient impost of 7st. 6lbs., was also withdrawn, and Carnation was at once made first favourite, at even money and 5 to 4 on her. The running of this mare is an enigma. She ran a dead heat with Glencoe for third place in the Derby, nowhere for the Maiden Plate at Homebush on last St. Andrew's Day, although starting first favourite; nowhere in the Free Handicap at Homebush on Easter Monday, but second in the Maiden Plate at the same place on the following day; she then runs third in the Maiden Plate at Randwick on Thursday last (but accredited with second place, Melancholy Jacques, who ran second, being disqualified); and on Saturday wins the Rous Handicap in a trot, carrying 7 st. 9 lbs.; and afterwards, carrying 7 st. 2 lbs., the Forced Handicap, defeating nearly all the winners of the meeting in a canter. Her performances on Saturday prove her to be a much better filly, when quite fit, than the handicappers have given her credit for of late. In this race—the Rous Handicap—the highest weight accepting being 7 st. 12 lbs., the weights were raised a stone. The prize was a gift to Carnation, the Italian being second. Orlando ought to have won the race from his previous performances, but he is evidently going off his training and requires a rest. The Randwick Handicap was appropriated by Mr. Tait with Fireworks, but it was no gift to him, and the contest between this splendid colt and Stumpy, who ran such a game race in the Cup, was one of the events of the meeting to be remembered. The performance of Fireworks, a three-year old, carrying 8 st. 4 lbs., and doing the mile and a quarter in 2 minutes and 14½ seconds, was a really great one, and one which we do not expect to see repeated for a long time to come. The next event upon the card was the Queen's Plate, the great race of the day, in which two of the three best horses in the colony—The Barb, Tim Whiffler, and Fireworks—contested for the palm. In the Cup, 2 miles, Tim carried 12 lbs. more than the Barb, and as he only had to carry 6 lbs. more in the three mile race on Saturday, many enthusiastic admirer of the horse were of opinion that the difference in weight would make him equal to Mr. Tait's little wonder if not to change a defeat into a victory; but the majority of the people at Randwick thought otherwise, and so they made the Barb the favourite at 6 to 4. The race throughout was very fine, and the time proved it to be fast. Driscoll ceased to ride his horse in the last fifty yards finding his chance gone, so that the Barb won easily at the finish. When the Barb's jockey, Stanley, returned to scale he was two pounds short of the required weight, and was consequently disqualified, the prize going to Tim Whiffler. There are all sorts of rumours as to the cause of this accident—for accident we believe it to be. That both horses and both jockeys tried to win no one who saw the race would doubt for a single moment, and the time proves the performance to be a great one. Mr. Tait, being otherwise engaged, did not see the boy weigh out, but it appeared that he was weighed out carefully. Mr. E. K. Cox (one of the stewards) and other officials saw the lad weigh out, and Stanley himself when trying to weigh in stated that he knew he drew the proper weight when he weighed out. He failed, however, to draw the required weight by two pounds after the race, and the stewards had no alternative than to declare Tim Whiffler (Driscoll having weighed in all right) the winner. With regard to the probable result had the Barb carried his full weight we cannot doubt but that it would have been the same. It was the opinion of most people who understand the principle of handicapping that the Barb had from seven to ten pounds in hand at the finish, and certainly the two pounds would not have made the difference in the result. The Nursery Handicap was a gift to Mr. Lee with Coquette, the fleetfooted daughter of Sir Hercules and Vanity, who pulled off the A. J. C. Sires' Produce Stakes on Thursday. Coquette carried top weight, 8 st. 10 lbs. Mr. Lee has three two-year olds of rare quality in his stable at present—Coquette, Avalanche (the chesnut filly by Kingston out of Topsy), who showed such a dash of foot at Homebush, and Barbelle, a sister of the Barb. The latter has not done much in the way of performances as yet, but we cannot doubt that an own sister of that wonderful little phenomenon in horseflesh the Barb, can be other than good. The Forced Handicap was run in the dark. So far as it could be seen the contest was a good one, and resulted in favour of Carnation, Hambledon Hill running a very good second.

We have only to add in conclusion that the arrangements of the officials were excellent, and were properly carried out. His Excellency and suite were expected to visit the course on Saturday, and additional care was consequently bestowed upon the luncheon, which was provided in Mr. O'Brien's best style; but the unfavourable state of the weather reluctantly compelled his Excellency and the Countess of Belmore to decline the invitation of the stewards. Happily there was no accident to mar the success of the meeting, and beyond the two or three little matters mentioned everything passed off pleasantly.

Appended is a more detailed account of the racing.

First Race.—The Rous Handicap, of 10 sovereigns each for acceptors, h. ft., with 100 sovereigns added. 8 subs. 1¼ mile and 240 yards.

Dr. Bowker's b f Carnation 7st 9lbs (Holmes) 1
Mr. R. Dines's bl c The Italian 8st 6 lbs (Ramsay) ... 2
W. Town's b h Orlando, 3 years 8st 12lbs (Carter) ... 3

Betting: Even on Carnation, 6 to 4 against Italian.

The black colt jumped off with the lead, and led up past the Stand, where the other pair were running neck and neck, about two lengths in the rear. Before the Rocks were reached Carnation had left Orlando and was closing upon the Italian. This order—Italian in front, Carnation close to his girths, and Orlando several lengths in the rear—was maintained all along the back of the course, and up to the entrance of the straight running where Carnation passed Italian, and ran home an easy winner by a couple of lengths. Orlando was a bad third. Time, 2 minutes 34½ seconds.

Second Race—The Randwick Handicap of 9 sovereigns each, h ft with 90 sovereigns added. 1¼ mile.

Mr. Tait's b c Fireworks, 3 years, 8 st 4 lbs (Stanley) ... 1
E. de Mestre's b g Stumpy, 4 years, 6 st 10 lbs (Atkins) ... 2
Chaffe's na br c Sir John, 4 years, 7 st (Finn) ... 3
E. Lee's b m Lady Kingston, 4 years, 7 st 5 lbs
C. H. Roberts, na br h Promise, 4 years, 7 st
O. Baldwin's ch f Camilla, 3 years, 6 st 13 lbs
Templeton's b m Casino, 3 years, 6 st 10 lbs
J. L. Brown's b g Tippler, 5 years, 7 st 3 lbs.

Betting: Even on Fireworks; 2 to 1 against Stumpy, 4 to 1 against Lady Kingston.

All the horses, except Promise, who was two or three lengths in the rear, got away upon equal terms, and Tippler at once made a dash for the front. He was followed by Stumpy, the remainder being altogether behind. Stumpy soon achieved the premier position, having Tippler in attendance, with Casino third, the Works fourth, and the Baronet fifth. At the Champion Corner the Works ran through his horses, and began to decrease the distance between him and Stumpy. When entering the rails the favourite was about a length behind Stumpy. He gradually crept up, and was neck and neck at the distance post; a fine struggle for first place now ensued—the favourite being landed a winner by a bare head. Sir John was a bad third.

Time, 2 minutes 14½ seconds.

Third Race.—The Queen's Plate of 200 sovereigns for all horses; three miles.

Mr. E. De Mestre's b h Tim Whiffler, 5 years, 9 st 13 lbs (Driscoll) 1
John Tait's bl h The Barb, 4 years, 9 st 7 lbs ...disqualified

Betting: 3 to 2 on The Barb.

The pair jumped off together, The Barb having the inside running, and Tim was at once pulled off, allowing the black colt to lead by a length. The Barb maintained this lead into the straight running, past the Stand and to the back of the course, where Tim made a rush to get up. Stanley, seeing this, gave the Barb his head, and he at once went away with a strong lead. Tim, however, gradually crept up, and when entering between the rails was within a length of the Barb. In the straight running Tim made another effort and succeeded in catching and passing his antagonist. Tim passed the judge's chair the second time a length in advance of the Barb, and he held this lead round to the back of the course, and to the Denison turn, where the Barb went up and the pair raced at a tremendous speed past the Derby corner and into the straight, where the Barb succeeded in getting to the front. Driscoll pulled out his whip and used it vigorously for a few strides, but, finding that the Barb had too much foot for him, he pulled his horse off, and Stanley did the same just before reaching the distance-post. There was great cheering as the Barb passed the post, and these were renewed when he entered the saddling paddock. Time, 5 minutes 43 seconds. When Stanley returned to scale he was found to be two pounds under weight, and Driscoll weighing in "all right," Tim Whiffler was declared to be the winner.

Fourth Race.—The Nursery Handicap of 10 sovereigns each, for acceptors, h ft, 100 sovereigns added, for 2 years, ¾ mile.

Mr. E. Lee's b f Coquette, by Sir Hercules—Vanity, 8st 10lbs. (Thompson) 1
E. Coberoft's gr. c. Kaizer, by New Warrior—Kedar, 6st 3lbs (Small) 2
C. B. Fisher's br f Rag Picker, by Fisherman—Juliet, 8st 1lb (H. Walsh) 3
E. Lee's ch f Avalanche, by Kingston—Topsy, 8st 2lbs
Roberts's na br f A1, by Yattendon—Nutcut, 7st 4lbs
E. De Mestre's ch f Lady, by Deerfoot—Lauristina, 7st 4lbs
Chaaffe's na ch c Rawdon, by Little John—Lucilla, 6st 6lbs
C. B. Fisher's br c Barometer, by Fisherman—Omen, 8st 2lbs
L. L. Smith's b c Melancholy Jacques, 8st 9lbs
P. J. Keighran's bl c Zouave, 8st 5lbs
A. J. Manton's b c Sweetmeat, by Kingston—Spider, 8st
A. Town's b g The Baron, by Tarragon—Medulla, 6st 6lbs

Betting: 5 to 2 on the field. Melancholy Jacques and Coquette being the most fancied.

Two or three attempts were made before Captain Purcell could get the youngsters together, and in one of these attempts Rawdon jumped off, and had a gallop on his own account. At length a good line was formed and they were sent on their journey. When the flag fell Barometer jumped round, and so lost whatever chance he had of winning the race. Kaizer was the first to show in front, and he led the lot at a merry pace. He was followed by the "gloomy cove," and Zouave was third. Melancholy overhauled the grey, and at the Derby corner it looked as though he had the race in hand; but he died away almost immediately afterwards, and Coquette, coming out of the ruck at the distance post, ran home an easy winner by two lengths. Kaizer was second, Ragpicker third, and the Yattendon filly A1 fourth. Time, 1 minute 21 seconds.

Fifth Race.—The Forced Handicap of 5 sovereigns each, 30 sovereigns added, for all winners, except those of 2 years' races, for which and all beaten horses the entrance is optional but acceptance obligatory. The winner to pay 5 guineas to the Club. 1¼ mile.

The following handicap was issued:—

	st.	lbs.		st.	lbs.
Tim Whiffler ...	9	9	Promise	7	5
The Barb	9	7	Kingfisher	7	4
Glencoe	8	12	Casino	7	2
The Pitsford	8	2	Carnation	7	2
Rainsworth	8	2	Camilla	7	1
Newington	7	12	Coquette	6	9
Traverton	7	10	Fenella	6	0
Silvertail	7	7	Princess	5	12
Why Not	7	7	Little Robin	5	7
Hambledon Hill	7	6			

The race resulted as follows:—

Dr. Bowker's b f Carnation, 3 years, 7 st 2 lbs (Atkins) ... 1
Mr. M Gibbons' b h Hambledon Hill, 4 years, 7 st 6 lbs (Cotter) 2
J. Tait's ch c Glencoe, 3 years, 8 st 12 lbs (Ashworth) ... 3

Tim Whiffler, the Barb, Newington, Kingfisher, Camilla, Coquette, and Fenella did not go.

Betting: 5 to 4 against Glencoe, 3 to 1 against Traverton, 4 to 1 against Silvertail, 5 to 1 against Rainsworth, 6 to 1 against Hambledon Hill, the winner not inquired after.

A beautifully even start was effected, and for the first two hundred yards every horse, excepting Why Not, who threw his rider, appeared to have an equal chance of success. The evening had closed in so much before the start took place, that it was impossible to distinguish the horses except as a moving mass, beyond the rocks. When they reached the distance post it was found that they were all pretty well together, with Carnation (who was at first taken for Glencoe) in front. The filly held her lead to the winning post, Hambledon Hill a good second, and Glencoe, who came with a rush at the finish, third. Time, 2 minutes 18 seconds.

This being the last event on the card, the people, who had remained to see the result of the race, made a move homewards through the mud.

The prizes will be paid over at Tattersall's Hotel at 8 o'clock to-night, and the general settling will take place at the same time and place.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

VICTORIA.

FROM Melbourne we are in receipt of papers to the 30th ultimo.

With regard to the crisis, the *Argus* of Wednesday says:—"The formal opening of Parliament by his Excellency the Governor seems as distant as ever. Both Houses met yesterday, but only to adjourn for another week until Tuesday next. Shortly after noon a meeting of the supporters of the M'Culloch Administration was held, at which it was arranged that there should be no opposition to the additional postponement which it was known his Excellency would ask for, since his communications with Mr. M'Culloch had only terminated—without result—that day, and the Governor had subsequently had no opportunity of consulting with any gentleman relative to the formation of a new Administration. In the Assembly, therefore, the motion was agreed to without comment; but in the Council strong opinions were expressed by Messrs. O'Shanassy, Fawkner, Strachan, and Anderson, that quite sufficient time had been granted, and that his Excellency should now take some decided course of action. At the same time, several hon. members expressed a belief that, whilst the Council would never pass the Darling grant in the Appropriation Bill, it would, in deference to the wishes of the country, be assented to in a separate measure. *Apropos* of this subject, we learn that a document pledging hon. members of the Council to vote for £20,000 in a separate measure has been prepared, and signed by about ten members. It is also said that an endeavour has been made to induce the Council to consent to pass the grant in the Appropriation Bill, on the condition that the Assembly should bind themselves by a formal resolution never again to insert anything in an Appropriation Bill involving a question of policy. This last attempt was, however, singularly unsuccessful. Up to a late hour last night we had not heard that his Excellency had placed himself in communication with any member of either House."

According to a correspondent of the *Lancefield Chronicle*, an unseemly scene took place in Lancefield Church on Sunday week. After the morning service, the Rev. W. A. Lind had occasion to offer some remarks, to dispel a charge that had been made against him for systematically neglecting to visit a sick person, whereas he had no knowledge of the fact, but had only heard of the case incidentally, and had then attended; also taking the opportunity of asking his people to let him know of any case of sickness in the district, as it was his wish and custom to visit all such, believing that at such times words of comfort and truth were most needed and beneficial. Having pronounced the benediction, one of the members of the church got up, and with some warmth said, 'My freens,' but the congregation being scandalised at such a display of the want of decency on the part of the individual, quickly dispersed, and left the person interrupting to finish his ill-timed harangue to the empty seats.

On Wednesday afternoon (says the *Argus*) a large number of Germans assembled on board the Bremen ship Helene, Captain Raschen, to celebrate the hoisting of the commercial flag of the North German Confederation for the first time in Hobson's Bay. The proceedings commenced with the singing of the "Deutche Bundes Flagge" (the standard song), composed by Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, after which the new flag was duly hoisted, amidst hearty cheering and saluting not only from those assembled on board, but also from the neighbouring vessels. The company afterwards adjourned to the cabin, where a cold collation had been provided by Captain Raschen, and success was drunk to the new colours and to the captain of the ship, in bumpers of champagne; both toasts being cheerfully responded to. The members of the Liedertafel rendered a number of German songs during the afternoon in a most efficient manner, which greatly contributed to the general enjoyment.

The sergeants of the French frigate Aveyron were entertained (by permission of the colonel) by the sergeants of the 14th Regiment, at the Military Barracks, on Monday evening, when an excellent dinner and entertainment were provided. The reunion, which lasted till an early hour on the following morning, afforded great pleasure to all who were present.

A meeting of medical gentlemen was held, on Wednesday afternoon, at Scott's Hotel, for the purpose of carrying out a project for the promotion of a medico-ethical society, having for its objects—to quote the circular convening the meeting—"the more sufficient recognition by the public of the rights and interests of the medical profession, and the promotion generally of professional unity." The *Argus* mentions that Dr. D. J. Thomas, of Collins-street, was elected to preside. Mr. Van Hemert, of St. Kilda, explained in detail the several advantages likely to spring from an organisation such as was contemplated, and he dwelt strongly upon the growing disposition on the part of the public to underrate, and consequently to underpay, medical services. The present meeting, he desired it to be understood was to be regarded simply as the initiation of the movement, and it would be for a general meeting of the whole profession to determine the particular shape it would take. Dr. Barker, Mr. Woolridge, Dr. Neild, Dr. Jonasson, Mr. Gilbee, and others then addressed the meeting, and it was eventually determined that the following gentlemen be constituted a provisional committee for preparing a scheme to be submitted to the general meeting hereafter to be held, declaratory of the purposes of the proposed society, namely, Dr. Thomas, Dr. Barker, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Van Hemert, Mr. Woolridge, and Dr. Neild, the last-named gentleman to act as honorary secretary.

"The voracity of a Chinese appetite," says the *Majorca Independent*, "may be gathered from the following circumstances, that occurred at Mosquito Flat. About a fortnight ago a large pig, owned by a resident in that place, died in littering, and was carried to some distance and thrown down a hole. By some means a Chinaman found it out on Wednesday last, and very carefully removed the earth that had been thrown on the carcass, and cutting off a number of slices, rejected one or two that were rather too highly flavoured even for his accommodating palate, and then proceeded to devour the raw and tainted meat, saying to some of the spectators who had gathered round that it was 'welly good.' After eating a few slices and some bread, which he took from his wallet, he cut some more of the meat to carry with him to his hut—probably to regale his fellows."

"Some astonishment was caused this morning (says the *Castlemaine Daily News* of Tuesday) by observing that most of the tradesmen on the eastern side of Market-square had peculiarly red faces. It turned out that yesterday, cured red fish—colonial mackerel—were hawked about by two Melbourne men, and, having a tempting appearance, a great many persons purchased them. Those who ate them shortly afterwards felt their faces burn, and soon became more or less sick. It was fish poisoning. The fish were not fresh cured, and the smoking of them, while it made them palatable, must have deodorised the smell."

An unfortunate child, named Francis Thomas Hogan, was scalded to death a few days ago at Daylesford. The mother left a boiler of water off the fire, and then went out to hang up some clothes. Shortly afterwards her daughter, who is about ten years of age, heard a scream, and looking round saw the child sitting in the boiler on the floor. She tried to lift the boy out, but could not, and he remained for several minutes literally scalding to death in the water, before the mother arrived, and extricated the child from its position. Soon afterwards she carried the deceased to the hospital, and the resident surgeon applied the usual remedies. The child, however, never recovered the shock, and died the next day.

"It will doubtless be in the recollection of our readers (writes the *Ballarat Star*) that a man named Taylor, residing at Mount Pleasant, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment some ten days since, having been proved, before Mr. Clissold, guilty of great cruelty to his children. One of them, a girl about eight years of age, had been admitted to the District Hospital, suffering from a broken arm, caused by a blow from her inhuman father. A second child has since been admitted, and has been found to labour under the effects of kicks in the head and abdomen, inflicted by Taylor. It seems to have been fortunate for both himself and the children that justice overtook him so soon, or he might have been made amenable for a much more serious offence than that for which he is at present undergoing punishment. It seems that the wretch was in the habit of giving the children lozenges, which he always sprinkled with the contents of a small phial, and which invariably caused a burning sensation in the stomach and a dizziness in the head to each of the poor children who partook of the sweets. The children informed a woman who resided near them of the fact, and having pointed out to her the little bottle in question, she, it is to be regretted, broke it in pieces, instead of preserving and handing it over to the police. Such is the statement made by the children, whose reticence in the first instance was caused by the threats held out to them in case of complaining by their unnatural parent. It is to be hoped that proper steps will be taken to prevent the father having any control over the children when his term of punishment shall have expired. We presume that the police authorities will see to this."

AN ADVENTURE WITH A LUNATIC.

(From the Ararat Advertiser, April 28.)

A LUNATIC adventure, ludicrous as it was dangerous, occurred last week to Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Mininera Station, and another gentleman whose name we think is Armstrong, near the residence of the former. Mr. Fitzgerald, in company with Armstrong, was walking along a road not far removed from the home station, when they observed a strange-looking figure upon horseback some distance away, and riding in their direction. When the man approached near enough to be seen more distinctly, he presented a rather curious appearance. Besides the style of his attire, which was in itself suspicious, there was a wildness in his face and posture which denoted the lunatic; and, as he was armed with a long-handled hayfork, he looked sufficiently formidable. On meeting the two pedestrians, the man pulled up, and brought his hayfork to charge, at the same time inquiring of Mr. Fitzgerald what his name was. On being told, he said, "I thought so, I have come to run this hayfork through your —— g——s;" then turning to his companion he asked his name, and stated that when he had finished Fitzgerald, he would immediately repeat the same operation upon him, and that he would detain neither of them very long, as he had much work of a similar description to perform. The two gentlemen were thus placed in a very awkward predicament; they were afraid to rush at the horse and the hayfork, and seize both, lest one of them should fail in the attempt, and they were afraid to consult upon the matter lest they should hurry the operation foreshadowed by the lunatic. Luckily, however, Mr. Fitzgerald had a green net veil upon his hat, and this catching the eye of the horseman had the effect of changing his purpose. "Ho, ho! you wear green upon your hat, do you?" said the rider, whose attention became centred in the fact. "Yes," replied Mr. Fitzgerald, in his most conciliatory accents. "Then, take it off." Accordingly the hat was denuded of the veil. "Now throw it in the dust." Believing discretion to be the better part of valour in this instance, the veil was thrown upon the road. "Now, dance upon it." And still pursuing the conciliatory policy, Mr. Fitzgerald commenced dancing quite a lively measure upon his veil. When the *pas seul* was finished, the horseman appeared to think that he had done enough, and somewhat mollified by the wise obedience shown to his commands, he informed the two men that for the present he would defer the operation of running them through, but the next time he met them he would carry out his intentions in this respect. As soon as they were released, Mr. Fitzgerald returned home, and, harnessing his horse to the buggy, drove post haste into Wickliffe, where he informed the policeman in charge of the circumstance. The policeman sallied out to seize the culprit, whom he met a short distance outside of the township; but, as soon as the latter saw him, and not having the fear of the law or its myrmidons before his eyes, he again brought the hayfork to charge, and invited the constable to "come on." But the constable by no means liked the appearance of things, and thought a conflict under such circumstances might remain doubtful longer than was desirable. He accordingly declined the challenge, and, returning to Wickliffe, obtained the services of five volunteers. This force, we are happy to say, succeeded in disarming and capturing the man somewhere in the bush.

CAPE RIVER DIGGINGS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I observe in yours of to-day a letter signed "Veritas." Permit me to correct one or two of his statements.

Six years ago goods were discharged for a squatter on the Flinders, at that part of the Burdekin which Mr. Wills is about to open. The distance from this proposed depot to the Cape Diggings is not more than 190 miles, and no range whatever to cross. If Mr. Wills carries his scheme out properly and systematically, his route is bound to take preference to any other, in goods traffic at least. The Cleveland Bay range is impassable for horse and bullock teams in wet weather. As for diggers going to the Cape Diggings at present, I would dissuade them. There is not much probability of rain in that latitude for the next seven or eight months, and according to all accounts a large rush has occurred to there these last few weeks. The diggings are situated on high country, and consequently are not retentive of water for any length of time.

A. T.

1st May.

CARBOLIC ACID.—THE NEW REMEDY FOR WOUNDS, &c.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I think too much publicity cannot be given to the extraordinary effects of the above remedy. About a fortnight since, whilst on horseback, a dray came into collision with me, striking me on the leg, inflicting a severe wound. For a week I applied the usual remedies, with *no* good result. The limb became worse, much inflamed, and great pain in the bone.

I read Dr. Pringle's letter in your issue of, I think, the 27th ultimo, and at once applied the carbolic acid, mixed with oil. In two hours all pain ceased; the following day I could walk free from lameness, and the wound is healing up fast without any inconvenience of discharge, inflammation, &c.

I think it is in medical science *the discovery* of the day, and Dr. Pringle deserves great praise for his disinterested conduct in publishing the prescription.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

F. L.

Bridge-street, May 2.

RICHMOND RIVER.—A correspondent informs us that on Tuesday, the 14th of April, according to previous arrangement, the children attending the Public School (under the charge of Mr. Wotherspoon) and the Sunday school met at 11 o'clock a.m., at the old school building, and after being arranged by their teachers, marched to a fine shady spot a short distance from the township, many of the parents of the children, and other residents of the town (who were all invited) making up the rear of the procession, which was preceded by a large banner, with the inscription—"God save the Queen and the Prince—Long live Prince Alfred—Advance Lismore Schools—Peace, Unity, Concord;" and on the reverse side—"Everybody for ever!" When all had arrived at the scene of action, the children dispersed themselves over the ground in parties (the boys and girls being kept separate) to amuse themselves in games, and innocent recreation, while the good things prepared for them by the kindness of friends were being got ready for distribution. Grace having been sung, they were speedily and amply supplied with tea, sandwiches, cake, and pastry, while the grown-up people sat down to a good spread; quadrille parties were afterwards formed, and dancing was kept up with much spirit. Towards evening the ladies and gentlemen again sat down to a very comfortable tea; and lastly, the children were assembled and had tea also, with as much cake as they would. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the day. The picnic was got up solely by the teachers of the Sunday school. About half-past 5 p.m., the whole body of the people, young and old, which had increased to considerably over 200, marched down to the starting place, and forming double circle, sang the Evening Hymn. A short address was then given by Mr. Onians; three cheers for the Queen; three cheers each for Messrs. Onians, Shea, Wotherspoon, and Coleman. The National Anthem was then sang by all, led on by Messrs. Stewart and Simes. Thus concluded one of the happiest days that ever Lismore saw.

TO WHITEN LACE.—Lace may be restored to its original whiteness by first ironing it slightly, then folding it and sewing into a clean linen bag, which is placed for twenty-four hours in pure olive oil. Afterwards the bag is boiled in a solution of soap and water for fifteen minutes, then well rinsed in lukewarm water, and finally dipped into water containing a slight proportion of starch. The lace is then taken from the bag and stretched on pins to dry.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE CYCLONE AT THE MAURITIUS.

(Translated for the Sydney Morning Herald from the Bulletin Commercial of the 18th March.)

IN the harbour of Port Louis nearly all the shipping suffered more or less during the hurricane of the 11th and 12th of March. Those most damaged are as follows:—

FRENCH SHIPS.—The Préfet de Mentque: Driven ashore; seriously damaged in the hull, and in the masts and rigging.—The Jacques Seurin: Driven ashore with some damage. It is hoped that she may be again set afloat.—The Adeline: Gone ashore with great damage.—The St. Joseph: Gone ashore with great damage to the hull and rigging. The Sainte Anne: Gone ashore and damaged in the masts and rigging. It is hoped that she may be got off.—The Ganges: Considerably damaged. Has lost her foremast, her main-topmast, and her bowsprit.

BRITISH SHIPS.—The Ann Royden: Damaged in the copper casings of her hull. Will have to go into dock.—The Ann Lee: Gone ashore, and obliged to unload before she can be got afloat again. Will have to be docked.—The Allum Ghier: Gone ashore with great damage, which will render it necessary for her to go into dock.—The Beautiful Star has suffered damage in her masts. Will have to be docked.—The Comus: damaged in her masts and casings. Will have to be docked.—The schooner Congune partially dismasted and otherwise damaged.—The Carricks: Gone ashore, with much damage to her masts and other parts of the vessel.—The Dresden: gone ashore, with some slight damage, but can be easily got afloat again.—The Edith Smith: Gone ashore, and obliged to unload her cargo; will have to go on the slip.—The Eleanor: Gone ashore with but little damage. Can be easily got afloat again.—The Early Morn: Damaged in the masts and hull; will have to go again into dock.—The Expres; Gone ashore, but with little or no damage. Since refloated, and dispatched for her cargo to the Island of Reunion.—The Edmund Graham: Driven ashore and utterly wrecked. Advertised to be sold by auction.—The Fathe Shaw Allum: Driven ashore, but can easily be got afloat again at the next high tide.—The Henry Ellis: Driven ashore with much damage. Although still considered watertight, she will have to go into dock.—The Glenroy: Driven ashore, but can easily be got afloat again, when relieved of her cargo.—The James Aikin (an iron ship): Gone ashore with but slight damage. Will probably not have to go into dock.—The Mascate: Gone ashore without damage, and can be easily got afloat again.—The Mariane: Gone ashore with slight damage, but cannot be refloated until she shall have unloaded part of her cargo she has on board to take to London.—The Mauritius, steamer, belonging to the Union Company: Driven ashore at the entrance of the port. Although the water does not gain upon her, it is doubtful if she can be got off.—The Phantom: Gone ashore, but can easily be refloated.—The Vigilant: Gone ashore, but can easily be refloated.—The Regina: Only slightly damaged.

PRUSSIAN SHIP.—The Prussian schooner Margaretha has been entirely dismasted, and has suffered other damage.

The exportation market has been brought to a stand-still. The ships are, for the most part, occupied in attempting to regain their moorings and to repair the damages they have sustained.

The great repairs required in consequence of the damages occasioned by the hurricane have caused all those articles particularly wanted at this time to be much inquired after—such as tinplate, sheet-iron, galvanized iron, tiles, shingles, wood of all kinds, felt, brass, and copper. Tin, which was up to this time only in the hands of the shopkeepers, is now not to be had. Forty old cases yesterday realised an exorbitant price. . . . Rice also has run up in the market, the advance in price being partly due to the rather considerable loss in this means of subsistence in the docks and stores and on the quays of the harbour, and partly to the apprehensions entertained by many as to the possible fate of many of the ships expected from Calcutta, and which are supposed to have been in the neighbourhood of our island at the time of the tempest. There has been a sudden rise in the Ballam and the Mooghy rice. With regard to other grain, there has only been an appreciable change in the gram and yellow dholl.

The Edmund Graham (which had unloaded nearly one-third of her cargo in consequence of her having been driven ashore) has been found to have her hold full of water. There is to be a public auction to-day (the 18th March), for the sale of this ship and of the remainder of her cargo, amounting to about 9000 bales of rice. (Grains.)

The Jaques, and Marie, from Saigon, appeared at the entrance of our port on the evening before the hurricane, and received orders to continue their voyage to Reunion.

When the bad weather began, the Clementine (Captain Claverie), and the Coquetdale, two ships which were at the entrance to the harbour, went off to sea again. The Coquetdale returned to the harbour yesterday.

The Mozambique, steamer, left Port Louis on the 18th of March, for Suez, with the following passengers:—For Marseilles: Lady Barkly and servant; M. De Moutille, Madame de Moutille, and their three children; M. Capeyron, and his lady and daughter; Madame Delange, and her child; Mr. Marsh, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone; Messrs. Arbuthnot, Santa Anna, Hugon, Paddle and his daughter, Adrian and four servants. For Suez: Monsieur Bonpart. For Mahe: Messrs. Savy, Gontier, and Corgah, and Madame J. Cauvin. For Reunion: M. Lebidan, Madame Mallet and two children, Madame Lejeune and four children, Mr. E. Roussel, Madame Peyret and her son, M. Adolph Valery, and Madame Alfred.

The Dane, steamer, belonging to the Union Company, which was to have left for Galle on the 11th instant, was detained by the cyclone, and could not get away till the 16th instant.

We subjoin some details as to the effects of the cyclone in different quarters of the Island.

MOKA.—The appearance of this district is very melancholy indeed. A great number of unfortunate people are without any shelter, and in absolute distress. More than 230 persons have repaired since the 13th to the Central Station of Moka. Not one sugar plantation has escaped the hurricane. Barkly Bridge has been much injured; the carriages can no longer pass over it without considerable danger. On several establishments the sugar machine houses are nearly destroyed. The roofs of a great number of them have been carried away, and the outhouses and labourer's huts are left in a ruinous state.

FLACQ.—The Rivière du Poste has overflowed its banks, and is running very high. The hospital is reduced to a ruin. Several Indians have been killed. On many of the estates the roofs have been torn off, walls blown down, and huts of the hired labourers (*engagés*) destroyed.

SAVANNE.—The damage done in this district is considerable, and more at Grande Savanne than at Petite Savanne. Several buildings are in ruins. Three fishing boats have been wrecked on the coast. The Pactole and the Martigue, near the Baie du Cap, have been utterly lost. As to the Caroline, near Bel Ombre, there is some hope that she may be again got afloat.

GRAND PORT.—The roof of a sugar machine house here has been swept away, and the machines smashed to pieces. Here, as elsewhere, great damage has been done to the houses. We are informed that throughout this district generally the canes have been beaten down by the wind but that very few of them have been torn up.

RIVIERE NOIRE.—This district is one of those which has most severely suffered. Several Indians have been killed, and three police constables very much hurt. The Bamboo Chapel has been blown down. On every side are to be seen houses destroyed by the hurricane. Some coasting vessels have been lost, and also some fishing boats. All the unfortunate residents along the shore are without shelter. On one of the finest estates in this district, the sugar-machine house, the buildings, and the mansion are nothing but ruins.

PLAINES WILHEMS.—Two fine residences here have been, as it were, battered to pieces. In one of them a magnificent wide balcony has been carried away with the noble colonnade by which it was supported. The organ in the church has fallen down into the body of the building. The Vacoas chapel has been demolished. The Hotel de Curepipe has greatly suffered. Several of the country houses at Curepipe have been destroyed. Nearly all the straw-built huts which were to be seen in the village were swept away by the wind on the night of the 12th March. The great hall, the stables, and the wide verandah of the District Court were quickly crowded with a multitude of persons whose houses had been carried away. All the policemen have been actively exerting themselves to give what assistance they could to these unfortunate beings. A great number of these are actually homeless. Throughout all the different estates the buildings have all more or less suffered.

PETITE RIVIERE.—All the huts of the Indians here (with some few exceptions) have been swept away. A Malabar had his arm broken by the fall of his habitation. Several houses have been destroyed. The Government school has been greatly damaged, and the railway station levelled to the ground.

LES PAILLES.—Nothing can be more deplorable than the aspect of this district. It is really a heart-rending spectacle. There is not a single house uninjured, and many have been demolished. Everywhere you see nothing but rubbish, massed together in heaps. You cannot walk a step without coming across poor wretches seeking for shelter, especially the Indians. The smithy attached to the railway at Plaine Lauzun has suffered considerable damage. The roof of the principal residence has been carried away, and a locomotive smashed. A small building attached to the same establishment has been thrown down. The Bazaar at Grande Rivière has also been thrown down. The Hospital of the Plaine Lauzun, but recently built, can no longer be said to be in existence.

PAMPLEMOUSSES.—In this district several sugar machine houses have been unroofed. The huts and outhouse are levelled to the earth, and the stables have been blown down, and several Indians killed. All along the road from Pamplemousses to Port Louis, two-thirds of the houses are unroofed or blown down.

POUDRE D'OR, AND RIVIERE DU REMPART.—These districts appear to have suffered less than the rest.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£136	15	1
Gin	80	3	6
Rum	251	0	0
Perfumed spirits	8	5	11
Wine	22	16	0
Tobacco and snuff	80	18	0
Cigars	21	10	9
Tea	16	6	0
Hops	2	10	6
Rice	10	0	0
Pilotage	52	10	4
Ad valorem	161	0	10
Total	£835	6	1

The Golden Sea, from London, arrived to-day, with a general cargo valued at £40,209.

We have Melbourne papers to the 30th ultimo. Thursday's *Argus* states:—

A good deal of excitement has prevailed all day in the import markets, though the actual transactions reported have, with one or two exceptions, been of minor importance. In breadstuffs the want of animation for which the market has been characterised during the last day or two has given place once more to an improved feeling, some 500 tons of flour having changed hands at up to £22 10s, and further transactions to a similar extent are said to be pending. By auction the hundred tons of Adelaide offered this forenoon realised, as faulty, £19 10s. to £20, and the Victorian offered at the same time was bought in at £21 to £21 5s. No sales of wheat are reported, but the market is very firm. By private telegram from Sydney we learn that in addition to the Kate, for Sydney, and the Ethan Allen for Auckland, reported as loading at San Francisco, a barque had been laid on at Puget Sound for Adelaide, and the Albert Williams had arrived there from Adelaide, not at Chili, as was stated in our telegram of this morning. Maize is in slow sale, at 3s 5d to 3s 6d for trade purposes. Sales of English malt are mentioned at 9s 3d, and we learn of a parcel of 3000 bushels of colonial having been placed at full currency. In sugar, a very stirring day has been passed, and sales to the extent of 6500 bags have been made, the principal holder of stock having cleared out to a speculator, at prices which establish an advance of 30s per ton on prices which would have been accepted yesterday. We are also informed that the Sugar Company have raised their prices £2 per ton, and considerable sales are reported at the higher rates required. Currants are moved off at 4⅞d. Chicory has been disposed of at 3⅞d in bond. Under the hammer, about 550 boxes of candles were quitted, according to condition, at from 10⅞d for damaged to 11⅜d for sound. About 1500 cases of oilmen's stores found buyers at figures supporting the improvement reported of late. Patna rice continues in favour; a line of a hundred tons is said to have been taken up, and two parcels of fifty tons each, at £36 10s; while 100 tons more are stated to be under treaty. For trade parcels, £37 10s has been refused, £38 required. Sales of Kent hops are mentioned at 2s 1d. The speculation in aromatic tobaccoes has resulted in a considerable rise in price being now required. Kerosene oil as yet does not obtain much notice; we learn, however, that some 1500 cases have been quitted, on terms withheld. Private telegrams regarding shipments report 23,000 cases as having been despatched for the colonies from America for the month; the market in New York had risen to 32 cents, and was very firm. In consequence of the continued reduction in the stock of salt, holders have been compelled to advance the price to £10, which is now required.

Of the American tobacco market the *New York Tribune* of March 11th reports:—

Only a moderate business doing in Kentucky leaf; the sales making are for home use, and confined to the low and medium grades of fillers and cuttings which are most wanted by the home trade, being scarce and held at extreme figures, and exporters finding no desirable assortment from which to make selections. We quote, in currency, as follows:—Light leaf lugs, 7 to 8½ cents; common, 9 to 10½ cents; medium, 11 to 18 cents; good, 13½ to 15 cents; fine, 16 to 18 cents; and selections, 19 to 20 cents. Heavy Western and Clarksville lugs, 8 to 9½ cents; common, 10 to 12 cents; medium, 12 to 14½ cents; good, 15 to 16½ cents; fine, 17 to 19 cents; and selections, 20 to 24 cents. Seed leaf continues to sell in a jobbing way at previous rates. We quote as follows:—Conn and Mass, 8 to 10 cents for fillers; 18 to 40 cents for wrappery lots; and 25 to 65 cents for fine wrappers. New York, 4 to 5 cents for fillers.

Messrs. Grant, Hodgson, and Co. of London, reporting on the market in England on March 2nd, say:—

Although the sales of the month exceed that of the preceding, business has remained far from active in most descriptions of American growth, which have only been dealt in when holders offered extra inducements for buyers to operate. The transactions have included both leaf and strips, but the bulk of the sales comprise common to middling leaf at extremely low prices, and the total of all descriptions sum up about 1000 hogsheads. Holders of the better classes show no disposition to give way in prices, being influenced by the present limited stock of such on this market, and the high rates that are demanded in the States, and which are paid by various dealers. In substitutes we have to report a quiet market for most descriptions.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MARTYN AND CO.—At Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Race Horses, Waggonette, Harness, Bulls, Cows, &c.

HARRISON AND JONES.—At Victoria Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

T. DAWSON.—At Homebush Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat and Store Wethers.

W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep and Cattle.

G. M. PITT.—At his Yards (at Fullagar's), at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep; at Smithfield Yards, at half-past 3 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, Saw Benches, Carpenter's Bench and Vyce, Weighing Machine, Chaff Cutter, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 10 o'clock, Flour and Wheat; on the Premises, Clarence-street, at 11 o'clock, Salvage Goods; at Campbell's Bond, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.; at Hyde Park, at half-past 3 o'clock, Timber, &c.

J. B. NORTH.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Coffee Roasters, Carding Machine, Circular Saw, Shafting, Hangers, Pedestals, Pulleys, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

R. F. STUBBS AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes, Sewing Machines, &c.

RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Two Dwelling-houses, in Bay-street, Woolloomooloo; Farms, at Wingecarribee; Land fronting the Abattoir Road and White Creek, Johnstone's Bay.

R. MURIEL.—At Garsed's-buildings, Pitt-street, at 10 o'clock, Office Furniture and Fittings.

H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Pianofortes, Furniture, Dogcarts, Drays, Books, Tools, &c.; at 2 o'clock, Clothing, Boots, Books, Jewellery, &c.

MEADOWCROFT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Crockery, Glass, Pictures, Ornaments, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Buggies, Springcarts, Drays, Harness, &c.

GRISDALE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Gold Scales, Bottled Porter, Firearms, and Sundries.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Mangle, Steam Engine, Wire Fencing, Posts, Sashes, Doors, &c.

CHURCH RATES.—The daily papers have received Mr. Gladstone's Church-rate Bill with much favour, and all seem to think that it will be accepted by the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone will once more carry off the palm by settling the most irritating controversy of this generation. The *Guardian* approves of it. The *Record* sputters about it like a man when he has a pill in his mouth which he detests, but knows he must swallow, and is afraid to let it fairly enter his throat. The Ritualist papers regard the loss of Church-rates with great equanimity, fancying, perhaps, that they see a possible advantage to their own schemes in the wording of Mr. Gladstone's bill; but the high-and-dry school cannot bring their minds to it. The *John Bull* would "far rather accept Mr. Hardcastle's bill for total abolition, than this mockery of a compromise," and calls upon the Church party to bestir themselves to get Mr. Gladstone's bill referred to a Select Committee—that is, to smother it. The most liberal of our provincial contemporaries can find nothing to object to in that sixth clause of the bill at which the Committee of the Liberation Society stumble. Thus the *Norfolk News* says:—"We can see no reason why Churchmen should not 'subscribe' for the support of their church, nor any reason why, having subscribed, they should not be compellable in law to make good the promises binding in honour." Nor we either.—*English Independent.*

THE ghost of Sir R—— P—— rises:

"Thou hast it now. King, Cawdor, Glamis, all
As the weird women prophesied; and I fear
Thou play'dst most foully for 't."

"I am not the dupe of the Marquess of Carabas; I am not, I trust, the dupe or tool of anyone whatever. Believe me, sir, there is that at work in England which, taken at the tide, may lead on to fortune. I see this, sir—I, a young man, uncommitted in political principles, unconnected in public life, feeling some confidence, I confess, in my own abilities, but desirous of availing myself, at the same time, of the powers of others. Thus situated, I find myself working for the same end as my Lord Carabas, and twenty other men of similar calibre, mental and moral; and, sir, am I to play the hermit in the drama of life, because, perchance, my fellow-actors may be sometimes fools, and occasionally knaves?"—*Vivian Grey.*

THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, May 2.)

LAST week we were glad to have the opportunity of announcing the determination of the dairy farmers of the Illawarra district to form a society for their protection and encouragement. This week we are glad to be able to notice the formation of the Orange Farmers' Association as reported in the *Western Examiner*. The chairman, Mr. Dale, in calling attention to the object of the meeting, said that although the Orange district was the finest in the colony for agricultural pursuits, few who farmed the land were really practical men. They therefore stood in need of such a society as this, where the failures and the successes of the members would soon gain currency. The society is formed to gather useful information, to diffuse it among the members, to form a library, and to do other things for the benefit of the members. One of the speakers, Mr. Trappitt, who has obtained some success with beetroot sugar, alluded to the formation of a central society as a source of strength. He said, "instead of having a local show, and competing amongst themselves, it would be possible by means of the Sydney Exhibition to send products to complete with the whole colony. He went on to show the value of gathering useful information, of establishing a library, and of keeping up intimate communication with the central society. Another speaker, Mr. J. T. Lane, sufficiently showed the need for such a society by the statement he made, that the system of farming, as at present pursued, would inevitably lead to ruin. Mr. F. Cornwall spoke to the purpose when, in allusion to the small acquaintance of the farmers with the vocation they had chosen, he advised them to aim at farming 50 acres perfectly rather than 100 indifferently.

This is a subject that needs much attention, for men are everywhere feeling the ill effects of grasping more land than they have capital to cover. All the work undertaken by persons in these circumstances is done at disadvantage. They are obliged to borrow money at a high rate of interest, and are usually driven to find a market when the market is glutted. So soon as the crop is secured it must be sold; and as most of the farmers are in the same condition, the profits of their labour are handed over to capitalists, who buy the produce cheap, and can afford to hold it until it returns a good interest upon their investment. The writer in the *Carcoar Herald* is correct enough when he says, "Certainly wheat-growing will never pay, unless the grower is able to withhold his produce from sale until the proper moment. It is difficult to see how the farmer whose wheat is *forced* into market from the paddocks can, with the current prices, subsist." We shall feel very much obliged to any of our readers if they will kindly forward to this office the particulars of what it costs to grow a wheat crop—that is to say, the cost, as nearly as possible, of each operation from the preparation of the land to the threshing of the wheat. We will publish the information thus received, and the farmers in the various districts will thus have an opportunity of comparing notes. Many valuable suggestions may in this way be gained, and it will afford us much pleasure to be the channel of such communication.

The circulars soliciting membership in the *New South Wales Agricultural Society* are now all issued; but we are sorry to say that the responses are not so numerous as they should be, considering the interests at stake, the lowness of the charge, and the privileges appended. Doubtless the country is taking time to consider, but all persons interested in this matter should bear in mind that if the Exhibition is to occur in September, as announced, no time is to be lost. Long before this meeting a schedule of prizes is to be issued—and this cannot be done until the public will inform the Council what funds they will entrust to their keeping. It is well that what is to be done be done quickly, and that the central power be inspirited by the cordial response of the country, rather than thrown into apathy by the indifference of the country. It is proposed to combine for mutual advantage. Every squatter and farmer is therefore interested in the success of the movement, and it is to be hoped that the attempt to establish a great Colonial Society will not fail, especially at a time when it might be of such essential service to the country.

A letter from Geary will show where the hitch is at present in the *Beet sugar manufacture* by the rough process. Everybody fails in granulating the syrup. And this will be the difficulty when the process is to be performed by each grower, even after the process is well known. It is just like wine-making, for which few are competent, and for which special knowledge and capital is wanted. There is nothing to hinder the extraction of the syrup by the growers; but the more complicated processes must be undertaken by those who are provided with special machinery and skill. The beet root sugar factory erected in the very district where the beet grows is what we require.

It appears to be usual where the beet is grown in Germany and Belgium especially, to slice and dry the roots in order to preserve the sugar. It is a common practice to erect a large number of kilns within a circuit of a few miles around the central refinery; and, "in one establishment, where 700 tons of sugar per week are made, no less than fourteen such kilns have been constructed at a cost of £7800." The correspondent from whom we quote says that this heavy additional outlay would be entirely avoided by the substitution of engines, with portable drying machinery, similar in principle to that which has always been applied to the drying of hay and wheat in wet seasons. "Every such engine," he adds, "accompanied by two trucks, of 6 feet by 18 feet, to hold the cylinders, pulpers and hot blast pans, would be able to dry 576 tons of roots per week down to 192 tons, by a consumption of 55 tons of coke, showing a net saving in the amount to be carted of 330 tons." We have already reverted to the extract of the syrup as one way of saving carriage, but here is another which is, perhaps, superior, for it is affirmed that this, partially dried from the roots will keep uninjured for a considerable time, and they could therefore either be carted from the fields to a central factory, or sent up by rail or otherwise to the refineries. This plan would certainly relieve the farmers of any compulsion to incur preliminary outlay in the erection of local refineries, or to conjoin them to farming establishments. The pulp, too, after the extraction of the sugar, could be dried by the same process and returned to the farmers as an excellent cattle food, so that the beet would at least have this advantage over cane, that whereas the residuum of the latter only makes firewood, that of the former makes milk or meat.

It is satisfactory to see that amongst other claims upon our attention, the meat-freezing project is not forgotten. The Albury stockowners recently held a meeting to assist in what, as Mr. James M'Laurin said, "deserved the best support of all classes." A committee was appointed, and a small sum collected in the room. The benefit of such relief to this district would be indescribable, and they are, therefore, wise in promoting the scheme; but the beginning is not so good as it should be. Everybody would rush to take advantage of the trade when once established; but it is strange to hear the excuses some men invent in order to show that everybody else has some stronger motive to subscribe to bring about the trade than they. It is questionable whether the banks, who will certainly be amongst the greatest gainers by the frozen meat traffic when it is established, have contributed their share towards the undertaking. Since they seem to have taken to brougham and cab horses in London, we reasonably expect that there is a fair chance for Australian beef, especially such mobs as are at present reaching Neotsfield from New England stations. The scarcity of grass and water, of which nearly all districts complain, will more than ever show the desirability for some relief; while the same circumstance will enable the buyers for the first cargo to buy well and cheaply.

The disclosure of the Victorian agricultural statistics appears to have given a surprise to the Adelaide corn-dealers. The returns show that there were 220,734 acres under a wheat crop, which yielded 3,489,893 bushels, or 15¾ bushels per acre. This amounts to a decrease of more than one million bushels on the crop of 1866. In oats the decrease is also very great.

We wish we had room for a letter from Mr. John L. Currie, concerning the wool challenge correspondence. It were well if all intercolonial correspondence were conducted in the same spirit. Having withheld a statement of his average it having nothing to do with the terms of the challenge, he now yields to some solicitations for it that have since reached him. The statement is as follows: Total washed, 27,285; clipped, 80,230 lb., of wool; viz.:—22,893 sheep 73,006 lb.—3 lb. 3 oz.; 4392 lambs, 7214 lb.—1 lb. 10 oz. General average 2 lb. 15 oz., at 30¼d.=7s. 4½d. He denies the advantage of soft water accorded to him by Mr. Bayly, and says that he has to struggle with hard water, a scarcity of it, and burrs, which in their number and persistence "defy all management."

LAMARTINE.

(From Men of Mark, in the London Review.)

THERE is a general prejudice against poets entering into political life, and nowhere is that prejudice stronger than in France, and yet, strange to say, the two greatest French poets of the present century have for a time at least made themselves conspicuous on the political stage. It must be admitted that these two instances rather tend to justify the prejudice to which we have alluded than otherwise. We have recently traced the history of one of these poets (Victor Hugo), and shown that his political career was a mistake; we now propose to record the principal details of the life of the other (Lamartine), and shall have little difficulty in proving that it would have been more stainless if he had not renounced poetry for politics.

Alphonse de Prat de Lamartine (who, we may here mention, bore the name of De Prat alone during the first part of his life, and afterwards adopted that of Lamartine on the death of a maternal uncle, who left him a large property), was born at Mâcon, on the 21st October, 1790. He is descended from an ancient and noble family; his grandfather had served long in the armies of Louis Quatorze and Louis Quinze, and had received the Cross of St. Louis at the battle of Fontenoy. The poet's father was the youngest son of this distinguished officer; and having little beyond the pay of a cavalry officer on which to live, he had attained the mature age of forty before he married Mdlle. des Roys, a young lady whose father and mother both held important posts in the household of the Duke of Orleans. Alphonse was the eldest of eight children who sprang from this marriage. At the time of his birth his father was in prison—a calamity which twice befel him during the stormy days of the Revolution, on account of the loyalty which he displayed towards the unfortunate Louis XVI. Eventually, after having encountered many dangers, he was set free on the 9 termidor (27th July, 1794), and retired to his country residence at Milly, where he lived in retirement till his death, at the advanced age of ninety. At Milly the poet passed the first twelve years of his life; his only teacher was his gifted and excellent mother, who taught him to read in an old illustrated Bible, rewarding him with the sight of a picture when he had overcome the difficulties of a chapter. To his fond mother's teaching he is indebted for that Christian spirit which illuminated his early poems, and made them shine out as a light amid the darkness of the unbelief and scepticism which overshadowed France during the period of the First Empire. What a happy childhood was Lamartine's! In the poet's own eloquent narrative of it, we seem to be listening to a description of the *beau ideal* of childhood. "I was ten years of age," says he, "before I knew what it was to have a bitterness of heart, an annoyance of mind, or to receive a severe look from a human countenance." Doubtful preparation for the battle of life! But this happy home-life could not last for ever. At the age of twelve he was sent to a school at Lyons, from which he was soon removed to the college of Belley, on the frontiers of Savoy, a school which was directed by the Jesuits, and had at that time a great reputation not only in France, but throughout Italy, Germany, and Switzerland. The religious education which he there received tended to confirm the effect of his mother's teaching; he made rapid progress in his studies, and even at that early period gave some proofs of poetical talent. When he had completed his sixteenth year he left Belley and returned to Milly, where, however, he did not long remain, the discovery of a clandestine love-affair of his having induced his father to send him off at once to Paris to finish his education. After a year or two spent in this manner, he accompanied one of his relatives to Italy in 1810, and in the course of the following year we find him again in Paris, and beginning to make literary efforts; he then made the acquaintance of the celebrated actor, Talma, with whom he appears to have become a great favourite, as we are told that the great actor allowed the young poet to read to him some of his dramatic attempts. During this residence at Paris, Lamartine began to experience the inconveniences of poverty, his parents not being rich enough to supply his extravagant demands. It was about this time that he inherited a considerable property from a maternal uncle. His improved circumstances unfortunately led him into a life of dissipation, which he has since frequently lamented: his excesses resulted in a dangerous illness, to recover from which his relatives sent him to Naples. On his recovery he spent some time in the island of Procida, where he met and became enamoured of the fisher-maiden, Graziella. Those who have read Lamartine's "Harmonies" can never forget the charming verses with which this young girl's untimely end inspired him, with their touching refrain—

"Elle avait seize ans! c'est bien tôt pour mourir."

In 1814, on the first fall of Napoleon, Lamartine returned to Paris and entered the military household of Louis XVIII. After the "Cent Jours," however, he left the service, and did not enter it again. The next few years he appears to have spent principally at Paris, where he became attached to a young lady whom he has celebrated in his poems under the name of Elvire—the Laura of this French Petrarch. The love-songs and other reflective lyrics, afterwards published in a collected form under the title of "Méditations Poétiques," were the work of this period. The poet was quite aware of the merit of these lyrics (at no time was he wanting in self-appreciation), and fondly hoped, by the proceeds of their publication, to satisfy some pressing creditors; but a few visits to the publishers convinced him that this was not so easy a matter as he had expected; at length, after many a disappointment, he induced a publisher of the name of Nicolle to take his book, and in the year 1823 the "Méditations Poétiques" were published. These poems had a prodigious success, appearing, as they did, at a time when it was thought that true poetry had died out; their ideal and religious strains contrasting strongly with the materialism and scepticism of the so-called poets of the period, they afforded great immediate satisfaction, and awakened hope for the future. The surpassing sweetness of the rhythm, the grace and elegance of the language, the purity of sentiment, and the strength of Christian faith, to the existence of which they bore witness, aroused the admiration of all and the gratitude of many. Of that one of the "Méditations" which is entitled "Ode à Byron," Chateaubriand generously observed that it alone was worth more than his "Génie du Christianisme," and Goethe gladly hailed the author as the only living French poet; while the adventurous Nicolle had cause to rejoice in his speculation, as within four years he sold no less than 45,000 copies of the book. The success of the "Méditations" gained the poet many illustrious friends who introduced him into diplomatic life. He was first sent as an *attaché* to the French embassy at Florence, and then, after a few months' residence in London as secretary of the Embassy, he was sent back again to the Tuscan capital in the same capacity. During his second diplomatic residence at Florence he married a young English lady, who brought him a considerable fortune, and with whom he lived on the most affectionate terms down to her death, two years ago.

In the year 1823 appeared the "Nouvelles Méditations Poétiques," which were quite worthy of their predecessors, though they were rather more fragmentary. This volume of lyrics was followed in the course of the same year by a didactic poem, entitled "La Mort de Socrate," and "Le Chant du Sacre," an ode on the coronation of Charles X., which were both worthy of the author's reputation. After the death of our poet Byron, it occurred to Lamartine to make the dangerous attempt to complete "Childe Harold," and in the course of the year 1825 the result appeared under the title of "Le Dernier Chant du Pèlerinage d' Harold;" though this poem has great merit, yet even the poet's most ardent admirers were compelled to admit that he failed to attain to the impetuous flow of Byron's verse. The uncomplimentary manner in which he spoke of Italy in this poem, however, aroused the wrath of one Colonel Pepe, an officer in the army of the King of Naples, and the colonel threatened the poet with a challenge unless he consented to remove the obnoxious verses from his poem. The poet replied that he was not to be influenced by threats, and in the duel which thereupon ensued he was severely wounded.

On the 1st April, 1830, Lamartine entered the Academy, and in his speech on that occasion gave signs of the oratorical ability which he was destined afterwards to display so brilliantly during his short political career. A few weeks later he increased his poetical fame considerably by the publication of two volumes of lyrics, entitled "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses." About this time, Lamartine, who had long wished to visit Greece, obtained from the King the appointment of Ambassador to that country, but Charles X.'s fall took place before he had set out, and though the new king offered him the same post, he thought himself in loyalty bound to decline it. So ended the poet's diplomatic career.

To Lamartine his own fame as a poet appeared slight in comparison with the political glory of such men as Guizot; and an intense desire for distinction in politics took possession of our poet. A vacancy then occurring in the representation of Dunkirk and Toulon, he offered himself as a candidate for both these towns; the electors, however, were in both instances unwilling to intrust their representation to a poet, and to soothe the chagrin caused by his rejection, he resolved to make a journey to the East, which he had long contemplated. Accordingly, in June, 1832, having chartered a vessel, he set sail, accompanied by his wife and daughter; after having visited Greece, and left his wife and daughter at Beyrouth, he himself went on with a few friends to Jerusalem. On his return to Beyrouth, he was grieved to find his daughter suffering from a grievous illness, which resulted in her death. This sad event caused him at once to return to France. During his absence the canvassing of his friends had been successful, and he had been elected deputy for Bergues by the Legitimist party. On the 4th January, 1834, he made his first Parliamentary speech, and the eloquence which he displayed proved that he would be a great acquisition to whatever party he should join; but it soon became evident that he would join no party, and for many years he maintained his peculiar position, independent of all parties, and speaking chiefly on social questions.

The chief fruit of Lamartine's visit to the East was one of the most delightful books of travel which has ever been written. It appeared in 1835, in four volumes, under the straggling title of "Les Souvenirs, Impressions, Pensées, et Paysages, pendant un Voyage en Orient; ou, Notes d'un Voyageur." The graceful diction and calm thoughtfulness of this work cause the reader to return to it with pleasure again and again; but we fear that the charge of want of truthfulness which it has incurred is not without foundation, and that the imaginative author has too frequently substantiated fiction for fact. In the following year Lamartine's most famous poem, "Jocelyn," was published, and attracted a great deal of attention. Though we must admit that this poem is drawn out to too great length, considering the meagreness of the subject-matter, and that the excessively long periods to which the poet had already shown a tendency in the "Harmonies," are here indulged in to still greater excess; yet the rare beauty of single passages, the endless charms of the rhythm, and the surpassing gracefulness of the language make us disposed to look lightly on those grave failings. His next poetical work was an epic sketch entitled "La Chute d'un Ange," which appeared in 1838, and with its striking beauties and startling faults excited a great deal of favourable and adverse criticism. In the following year Lamartine's last great poetical work was published under the title of "Les Recueillements Poétiques," with a remarkable preface on the then position of poetry in France. This collection is replete with similar faults to those to which we have alluded in speaking of the poet's later works, while we are pained to observe Socialism replace Christian faith as the animating power. The "Recueillements" have been well characterised as a feeble echo of the "Harmonies."

Soon after Lamartine's entrance into political life, the Chamber was dissolved, and in the ensuing elections he was returned by Bergues and Mâcon; he decided in favour of his native town, and, being re-elected in 1837, he continued to represent that town in 1848. After having distinguished himself for some years as an independent member of the Chamber, he aspired, in 1841, to become the President. Being opposed in this by the Government, he then abandoned his independent tactics, and endeavoured to gain for himself a prominent position in the ranks of the Opposition; and some years later, on the death of the Duke of Orleans, when there was a contest on the Regency question, he opposed the Government, and contended in favour of the Regency of the Duchess of Orleans, with the hope, it is said, of becoming Prime Minister in case her son should come to the throne during his minority. Shortly before this, he had published his famous "Histoire des Girondins"—a work in which he shed all the charms of romance over the terrible scenes of the Revolution, and is reproached with having gilded the guillotine. The admiration which this romantic narrative created for the revolutionists of 1789 did much to prepare for the Revolution of 1848. We cannot but regard the writing of the "Girondins" as a most culpable political act. After the flight of Louis Philippe, when, on the 23rd of February, 1848, the Duchess of Orleans entered the Chamber with her two young sons, Lamartine had it in his power, by a word, to put the Regent's Crown on the head of the Duchess. It is the greatest stain upon his reputation that he omitted to utter that word; vanity and ambition made him blind to the sense of duty. The Republicans having flattered him with the hope of power, he cried, "Down with Royalty! and let us have a Provisional Government;" and, being himself the most important member of the new Government, he attained for a short time the proud position at which he had aimed. In the very first days of his power he had a grand opportunity of displaying his courage. The populace assembled in angry masses on the Place de Grève, and wildly cried for the "drapeau rouge," that dread symbol of popular violence and the reign of blood. While all his colleagues drew back in terror, Lamartine boldly stepped forward and at the peril of his life dissuaded the fierce multitude from their sanguinary intentions. This was the greatest day of his life; and we could look with more unmingled admiration on his heroic conduct on this occasion, if his insufferable vanity had not prompted him afterwards, in speaking of that day, to utter the self-satisfied words, "*J'étais sublime ce jour-là!*" Lamartine deserves great credit for having, on this same occasion, procured the passing of a law for the abolition of capital punishment in political cases, a law which saved France in 1848 from a repetition of the horrors of the Revolution of 1789. The poet-statesman had now attained such a height of popularity that, in the elections of May, 1848, after the Provisional Government had resigned, no less than eleven electoral districts chose him as their representative in the new National Assembly. The first care of this new Assembly, when they met on the 10th May, was to appoint an executive commission of five members, to whom it was agreed that the nomination of the Ministers that it should be intrusted. In his eagerness to be appointed one of the Five, Lamartine entered into a coalition with Ledru Rollin and other men "of principles utterly at variance with anything like regular government;" he succeeded in his object, but this coalition was one of the chief causes of his rapid fall from power. On the 15th May the Assembly was dispersed by the insurgent populace, who would not listen even to the popular Lamartine: but when he rose to address them, cried out, "Assez jou de la Lyre; mort à Lamartine!" A little later, when Lamartine was beaten by Cavaignac in the contest for power, his political glory was at an end. During part of the year 1849 he sat in the Assembly for Orleans, and then vanished from the political horizon into the retirement of private life.

Since his political fall Lamartine has occupied a comparatively unimportant position. It is true that he has from time to time produced works which have attracted much attention, and many of which have been not unworthy of his reputation; but he never again attained the literary glory of his earlier years, while in the world of politics he had become a mere nonentity. Soon after his fall from power he published his "Histoire de la Révolution de 1848," in which he had himself taken such a prominent part. This was followed during the next ten years by several other historical works, of which the most important were the histories "De la Restauration," "Des Constituants," and "De la Turquie." We believe that it was as a recompense for the last-named work that the Sultan granted him a pension of £1000 a year, which he still enjoys. All these historical works are marked by the same distinguishing qualities and defects as were noticeable in his famous history of the "Girondins"—the same delightful narrative style, the same beauty of description, the same power of enthralling the reader's attention, and also, unfortunately, the same want of historical accuracy, and the same romantic mode of treatment which has caused his "Girondins" to be styled an historical romance. About the same time our author made some successful efforts in the field of pure romance, as examples of which we may name "Raphael"—said to be founded on his own early love experiences; "Geneviève," and the delightful village tale of "Le Tailleur de Pierres de Saint Point." At a time of life when he might have expected to find this great man enjoying the ease and dignity which ought to have crowned his illustrious career, we find him, on the contrary, working hard with his pen. Numerous historical and biographical sketches have been the result of his labours; the most important of these later works are "Les Hommes de la Restauration," "Les Grands Hommes de l'Orient," and "Portraits et Biographies." To relieve the poet from his pecuniary difficulties, the French Government early last year allotted to him half a million of francs of the public money, though the grant was strenuously opposed on various grounds. When we call to mind that on the 12th June, 1848, Lamartine proposed to the Assembly to renew against Louis Napoleon by name the general decree of banishment which had been passed in 1832 against all the princes of the Bonaparte family, we must admit that the recent grant to Lamartine redounds greatly to the credit of the French Government.

We have endeavoured briefly to review the principal events of a long and eventful career—a career in which there is little to censure and much to admire. His selfish desertion of the cause of the Duchess of Orleans is the chief stain on Lamartine's political character. To his excessive personal vanity we have more than once alluded; this failing was counterbalanced by many virtues—a heroic courage, which enabled him fearlessly to face a crowd mad with revolutionary excitement; an open-handed and thoughtless generosity, which reminds us of our own Goldsmith, and which has caused his frequent pecuniary embarrassments; and a humanity of disposition which has rendered him ever the warmest supporter of all measures for the amelioration of mankind. A man who, in addition to many personal qualities, has gained distinction as a poet, an historian, a statesman, an orator, and a novelist, has deserved well of his country; and we regret that the recent grant to him met with any opposition.

EASTERN EUROPE.

(From the London Review.)

WHETHER we are to have war or peace in the East of Europe depends almost wholly upon Russia. The Christian populations subject to Turkey are undoubtedly very well disposed to throw off the dominion of the Porte, and the partial success of the Cretan insurgents is an encouragement which they are not likely to overlook. But without the aid of Russia they are powerless, and it is questionable how far Russia feels herself at present in a position to provoke the general European war which would ensue on any movement of hers towards Constantinople. For such an enterprise she must have allies more powerful than the half civilised Sclavonic and Roumanian communities situated on and beyond the Danube. It is far from clear that she could command any such allies among the Great Powers. England, of course, is out of the question, for with Russia at Constantinople we should—whether wisely or unwisely—have uneasy feelings about India. France does not seem inclined to any such adventure, and the rumours one recently heard of a Russo-French alliance appear to have vanished into space. Austria is too manifestly bent on extending, or at least strengthening, her position in a south-easterly direction, as a compensation for loss of power in Germany, to render it likely that she would abet the designs of another Empire on the same ground. A large part of the population of Austria, it should be remembered, consists of the congeners of those very nationalities with which Russia has so long been dallying, under pretence of championing them against the tyranny of the Sultan. Prussia has so little conceivable interest in rousing the Greeks, Serbs, and Roumanians, that it is hardly worth while to discuss the matter in connexion with her. And if it be thought that Italy might find her account in helping Russia to deliver from the Moslem a part of Europe which was once ruled from Rome, and where some infusion of her own blood may yet be found in certain of the provinces, it is sufficient to reply that Italy is in no position to enter on a war in which neither her existence nor her honour is concerned, and which would array against her some of the mightiest forces of modern Europe. It is tolerably certain, therefore, that Russia is not likely to find any external support in a raid upon Turkey, and it is improbable that she will make the attempt single-handed. Of course the "chapter of accidents" may open an opportunity for her. Foreign politics are liable to so many sudden and unanticipated changes, and one "question" will sometimes grow so strangely out of another, that no man can answer for the development of events in the future. The Crimean war issued out of a quarrel between the Latin and Greek Christians with respect to "the holy places;" and the fate of Turkey in Europe might any day be involved in some widely different subject. But for the present, notwithstanding a certain furtive commotion and din of whisperings, the Eastern difficulty does not seem ripe for solution. Russia is waiting her time, and the impatience of Roumanians, Servians, and Bulgarians is not likely to goad her into any premature or imprudent action.

That those nationalities have recently exhibited their impatience in unmistakable forms is obvious to all who pay any attention to foreign politics. Servia and Bulgaria have been for some time past in a state of great agitation, and the Government of Roumania is said to have formally requested the adhesion of Russia to a project for proclaiming the absolute independence of the Danubian Principalities on the 14th of May. It cannot be questioned that the Russian agents are secretly fomenting these excitements, though the Russian Government may find it politic to disavow the fact to the other European Cabinets. What gives real strength and character to the movement is the fact that the materials for two or three distinct nationalities are really to be found in those outlying provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Greece already exists as a fifth-rate kingdom, once the pet, and now the scorn, of Christendom; but, if the yet unrescued portions of her territory were added to that which now alternately intrigues and stagnates beneath the sceptre of King George, a very fair-sized kingdom would be created, which, with good government, might become a credit to the European family. Wallachia and Moldavia—the "Danubian Principalities" of ten or twelve years ago, now united in a semi-independent State under the designation of Roumania—unquestionably form a clearly marked nationality; and Servia, Bosnia, and Bulgaria are sufficiently homogeneous in their population to work in concert towards the building up of a new kingdom not altogether devoid of the elements of success. The population of those provinces is mainly of Sclavonic origin, and the different States have recently given evidence of a desire to coalesce. A few years ago they sought for some common designation which should express their essential unity, while distinguishing them from the Sclaves of Austria and Russia. "Illyrian" was at one time suggested; but the name is Latin in its associations, and the Christians of European Turkey belong almost entirely to the Greek Church. At length they hit upon the term "South Sclavonians," which is now widely used. The Sclaves of European Turkey reckon nearly twelve millions—a not inconsiderable number when we bear in mind that some illustrious nations have had fewer. They speak one common tongue—with certain grammatical variations, it is true, but with sufficient resemblance to make intercommunication perfectly easy. Their language is indeed the bond that has held them together, in spite of nearly five centuries of Turkish dominion. In Bulgaria and Bosnia there are several native Mahommedans—men of Sclavonic race who have for generations adopted the creed of their conquerors; but they have never given up the Sclavonic speech, and they hate the Turks as much as the Christians do. Of the capacity of these South Sclavonians to govern themselves many opposite opinions are held. The authors of a work on "The Turks, the Greeks, and the Slavons," published about a year ago, vehemently maintain that they exhibit all the best aptitudes of a free people. The Sclave, they affirm, is greatly the superior of the Greek—less sharp-witted, it may be, but more honest, more moral, and possessing a greater solidity of mind and judgment. The Principality of Servia, which acquired a kind of independence in the earlier years of the present century, and which is now simply under the suzerainty of the Porte, is said to have made great progress in its internal organisation, especially in the construction of good roads, the establishment of an efficient police, and the education of the people. The same thing is observed in Bulgaria, though the province is not so favourably situated for developing its resources as Servia, since it is still governed by the Turks, but with certain guarantees for the well-being of the Christian population which did not formerly exist. Bulgaria is generally admitted to be the best cultivated region of European Turkey. The peasants are a simple and industrious race, living in comfortable cottages, and cultivating their fields and gardens to perfection. They grow annually a large quantity of corn for exportation to other parts of Europe, and flax, hemp, and tobacco are amongst the productions of their soil. In the large forests which clothe the sides of the Balkan mountains, a great deal of timber is cut down, and exported; and altogether Bulgaria would have a fair trade, were it not for the deficiency of roads which it shares with most parts of the Turkish Empire. Servia is more a pastoral than an agricultural country, though the plains in parts of the interior yield fine crops of wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, hemp, flax, and tobacco, and the vine is cultivated with some success. The mineral riches of the country are great, but as yet little has been done towards working them, and it is even said by some authorities that the people are not so well off nor so mildly ruled now as they were under the old Turkish dominion. A large part of the land is still covered with primeval forests of oak and other trees, and the scenery is said to be a magnificent combination of hill, wood, valley, and stream. The Serbs are a remarkably fine race of men, and they and the Bulgarians look back with a natural pride to the days when they were strong and independent. Old Servia, which is still governed by the Porte, was the seat of the Servian Czardom of the middle ages—a power which made itself felt by the Greek Emperors; and Bulgaria had become so doughty towards the close of the twelfth century that she disdainfully threw off the illusory protection of the Byzantine monarchs. In Old Servia one frequently comes across evidences of the former prosperity of the land. Large churches of Byzantine architecture are found in the midst of decaying villages, and frescoes of early Italian art adorn walls which are now scarcely looked upon by any. The other Sclavonic provinces of Turkey have much the same characteristics, and it will be seen that altogether they form a territory of considerable importance, which may possibly in future times be again the seat of powerful Governments.

In the meanwhile, however, it may be better worth the while of the South Sclavonians to keep on good terms with the Porte. Russia is not at all likely to be a more indulgent master than Turkey, and it is doubtful if they can stand alone. The Sultans of the present century have shown a disposition to be conciliatory to their Christian subjects, and, although this may have been simply the result of necessity, the necessity is not growing less, but greater. A gradual amelioration would probably be better than a violent revolution, and we trust that Servians and Bulgarians alike may have the same sense to see it.

A REFRESHING BEVERAGE.—Dr. Waller Lewis, in describing the precautions against cholera, adopted at the General Post Office, says:—The men employed in sorting letters and newspapers suffer much from thirst, especially in hot weather, and consequently drink much water while engaged in their duties. Although the Post Office is supplied with the New River Company's water, and this is all filtered through silicated charcoal in the various offices, much diarrhœa was, nevertheless, the result of this practice. For some time past the officers of all classes are supplied from the medical department with a most agreeable drink, which not only assuages the thirst, but has, moreover, strong antiseptic and anti-diarrhœal properties. It is called orangeade, and is thus composed: Take of dilute sulphuric acid, concentrated infusion of orange-peel, each twelve drachms; syrup of orange-peel five fluid ounces. This quantity is added to two imperial gallons of water. A large wine-glassful is taken for a draught, mixed with more or less water, according to taste. The officers drink this with pleasure. It is being consumed in large quantities daily, and I am convinced it will be the means of warding off a great deal of sickness."

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Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house
Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

FOR SALE—now landing ex Sir John Lawrence,—a very superior non-condensing STEAM ENGINE, of 25 h.p., having Corless's patent valves and multitubular steam boiler, with water heater, and all the latest improvements; manufactured by the celebrated engineers, Hick, Hargreaves, and Co., Boston, England. Also, FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, consisting of 4 pairs best French burr millstones, 4 ft. 2 in. diameter, with all necessary gear for driving them, iron framing, &c.; 2 complete silk-dressing machines, smutting and separating machines, jogging machines, wheat and meal elevators, sack tackle, with all the necessary casings, &c., &c.
The above machinery combines all the latest improvements, and was manufactured by Messrs. Easton, Amos, and Sons, engineers, London, to the order and under the personal inspection of Mr. George Wilkie, of this city, and intended to be erected by him in Sydney for his own use; but, having determined to return to England, he has placed the machinery in our hands for sale, a BARGAIN. Inspection is invited. Plans shewn, and all particulars supplied.
P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL and NAILS
Muntz's bolts, sheathing, and house felt
Boiler and Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, rivets, angle iron
V. I. R. sheets and belting, safety and tape fuse
Sheet copper, Bessemer steel, TPK bar iron
Galvanized corrugated iron, Smith and M'Lean's and Morewood's 5, 6, 7, and 8 feet lengths
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 10; galvanized wire rope
Chain cables and anchors, all sizes; Europe rope
Palm oil, colza oil, spirits of tar, eau de cologne
Black and green paints, Bath bricks, tobacco pipes
Woolpacks, wool-bagging, 3-bushel and bran bags
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in 7 and 12 lb. tins, bottles, and packets, Barry's chicory
Glenfield patent starch, borax, W. I. arrowroot
Taylor, Brothers' chicory, cocoa, chocolate, and mustard
Herrings, in tins, half-barrels, and firkins
Ginger wine, fine pale sherry, bitters
Brown and grey papers, paper bags, 2 lbs. to 28 lbs.
Writing and printing papers, envelopes, and stationery.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, &c.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and boiler
8 h. p. portable engines, of Ransome and Sim's, and Tennant and Co.'s manufacture.
10 and 12 h.p. ditto ditto, double cylinders
8 h.p. portable thrashing machine, Ransome and Sim's
Punching and shearing machine, iron pulls
Ploughs, Ransome and Sim's.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

LAND AT ALBURY.—In the Intestate Estate of the late Mr. JAMES CHERINGTON.—For SALE privately, a great bargain, by order of the Curator, D. B. Hutchinson, Esq., three allotments in Hovell and Ebden streets. Apply to Mr. ROBERT MURIEL, Auctioneer, No. 221, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, the LIMERICK HOTEL, Lease, License, Household Furniture, Stock, and Trade. For further particulars apply to the present proprietor, Mr. JAMES MADIGEN, King and York streets.

ELIGIBLE PRINTING BUSINESS, NOW IN FULL WORK.—TO BE DISPOSED OF, an old-established and complete plant of printing materials, suitable for book and general jobbing work, consisting of founts of type from pearl up to 50-line pica, embracing about 240 different kinds of fancy, ornamental, plain, and extra founts for algebraic work, and two complete founts of Greek, together with signs, casts, borders, iron presses, machine, and a powerful iron standing press, with glazed boards and massive wooden blocks, and, in fact, everything in working order for an extensive business.
The purchaser would have the advantage of a very respectable, safe, and extensive connection, the business having been established for sixteen years.
The premises may also be continued by the purchaser, the situation being peculiarly convenient for a great portion of the customers.
A steam-engine of six-horse power, and a first-rate boiler, are fitted up with all necessary appliances.
Apply at 356, George-street, Sydney.

A CERTAIN FORTUNE.—For SALE, the GOODWILL, Furniture, Fixtures, &c., of that long established EATING HOUSE, kept by Mr. Lodge, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street, complete with every convenience for carrying on a continuous and profitable business. The premises contain three spacious dining-rooms well furnished, and bedroom accommodation for thirty or forty beds if required; also 2-stall stable, and use of large yard. To parties on the look-out for a good investment in a ready-money and profitable concern should avail themselves of this opportunity. The present proprietor is only leaving in consequence of ill-health. The whole of the furniture and effects can be taken at a valuation. For further particulars apply to Messrs. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, and 295, Pitt-street.

TO PRINTERS.—A Columbian Super-royal PRESS for SALE. Apply at the HERALD Office.

PAIR first-class Grey Buggy or Carriage HORSES, £35
Horse, spring cart, and harness, £22 lot
Horse, American waggon, and harness, £37 lot
3 spring carts, £11 and £12 each
Horse, 4-seated buggy, and harness, £42 lot
2 first-rate second hand buggies, £22 each
First-class dog cart, £24, cost 50 guineas.
GIBSON and CO., 282, Pitt-street.

BUGGIES and Harness, new and second-hand, of every description, cheapest in Sydney. GIBSON'S, Pitt-st.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on HIRE, or for SALE. GIBSON and CO.'S Horse Repository, 282, Pitt-st.

HORSES.—For SALE, at the Stables, Bligh-street—
Carriage horses
Buggy ditto
Dogcart ditto
Saddle and side-saddle ditto.

FOR SALE, a HORSE, Spring-cart, and Harness. 54, Burton-street, off South Head Road.

FOR SALE, a Piebald PONY; a saddle and harness given. B. CULLUM, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst.

FOR SALE, a Boy's PONY, with Saddle and Bridle, Mr. NORFOLK, Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street.

BUGGIES and Carriages of every description Repaired and Painted reasonably. E. J. Lilly, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a first-class DOGCART, cheap; also Harness. KISS, 250, Pitt-street, next Marlyn's.

FOR SALE, several cheap useful Harness HORSES fit for immediate work. KISS, 250, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MONDAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Rooms, opposite Victoria Theatre.
1-cwt. Coffee Roaster, for hand, horse, or steam power, complete
2-cwt. Portable Coffee Roaster, for steam or horse power, with loose and fixed pulleys, belt, belt guide, iron frame and stand
Carding Machine, with pulleys and belt, &c.
Circular Saw, tables, belt, &c.
Large quantity of most useful Shafting, 2 and 2½ inch, from 12 to 17 feet long, with pulleys, bearings, with brasses, &c.
Hangers and pedestals, with several extra pulleys.
Likewise,
Useful Household Furniture and Sundries.
J. B. NORTH and CO. have received instructions to sell, as above, by public auction, at his Rooms, 206, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock prompt.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S Horse Repository, by auction, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY,
25 horses, broken in to saddle and harness
Buggies, spring-carts, drays and carts, harness, &c.
N.B.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for sale.
Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
27 head useful broken and unbroken horses, belonging to H. G. Powell, Esq.
17 ditto ditto, belonging to Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Stephenson and Davidson to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 o'clock,
35 head upstanding broken and unbroken horses, in good condition, from the Crookwell.

Broken-in Horses.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by T. Nicholson, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
30 head horses, all in prime condition, comprising first-class hackneys and harness horses.

Well-bred Horses.
BURT and CO. are instructed by D. F. Doyle, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The following horses—
Black gelding, 4 years old, broken to ride and drive
Grey gelding, 6 years old, by Cossack, rides
Chesnut mare, 5 ditto by ditto ditto
Bay ditto 5 ditto, by Vanguard, ditto, carries a lady
☞ These horses are described as thoroughly broken, very steady and useful.

Weight Carrier.
BURT and CO. are instructed by G. K. Cox, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
STEELTRAP—a grey geld, 16 hands high, up to any weight, and a first-class hack.

Brougham Horse.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A rich brown horse, 6 years old, thoroughly broken to harness, and an excellent brougham horse.

To Stockowners.
Pure Bred Bulls
Ditto Ditto Cows
BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY (Monday), at 11 o'clock,
2 prime bred Durham bulls
9 ditto ditto shorthorn cows.
Just arrived per steamer from Melbourne.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Waggonette and Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed by A. Osborne, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A superior waggonette, built to order by Hally and Clyde, will carry eight, has a top, break, &c.
Also set of harness.

ZOUAVE.

BURT and CO. are instructed by P. D. Keighran, Esq., to sell by auction, at their RACE SALE, THIS DAY, the 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
ZOUAVE, the famous black colt, 2 years old, by COSSACK, out of ZINGARA (the dam of Cœur de Lion).
Amongst Zouave's numerous engagements, are the Randwick and Victorian Derbys.

The Auctioneers are instructed to say that he will be positively submitted to auction on Monday, and that no private offer can be entertained.

RACEHORSES.

AUTUMN SALE—MONDAY, at 11 o'clock.

BURT and CO. will submit to public competition, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, amongst other lots, the following well known horses
Zouave
Rainsworth
Silvertail
Camilla
Claude du Val, jun.
Bruce, by New Warrior
Provence Rose, by New Warrior
Carlyle
Rochester
Zillah
Dalby
Tippler
Casino
Exile
Steeltrap.

Thoroughbred 3-Year Old.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Charles Reynolds, Esq. (Tocal stud), to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock.
CARLYLE, a bay horse, 3 years old, by Cossack, out of Kiandra by Vanguard.
☞ CARLYLE is a particularly well-grown horse, in fine condition, and a maiden.

Superior Horses.

Bred at Mudgee by C. B. Lowe, Esq.

BURT and CO. are instructed by C. B. Lowe, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
10 well bred upstanding young horses, broken to ride, amongst them are a remarkably handsome piebald, and an excellent buggy horse.
And at Camperdown Yards, at 3 o'clock,
20 well bred colts and fillies, amongst which are several match pairs.

Mr. Lowe's horses are well known as the produce of superior stock, they show both style and substance, and have always commanded in the Sydney market top rates.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, WEDNESDAY.

BURT and CO are instructed by Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co., to sell by auction, at the above yards, on WEDNESDAY next, at 3 o'clock,
173 head fat cattle (150 bullocks and 23 speyed cows), a very prime draft from Messrs. Fraser and Anderson's run, Bannockburn, M'Intyre River.

Prime Fat Cattle. Prime Fat Cattle.

HARRISON and JONES have been in-structed by Messrs. Christian and Co. to sell by auction, at the Victoria Yards, Petersham, THIS DAY, May 4, at half-past 2 o'clock,
178 head really prime fat cattle, in lots, from Walhollow Station.

Fat and Store Wethers.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by A. Hamilton, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
1700 prime wethers, in lots.
Terms, cash.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

Postponement of Sale until MONDAY, the 4th instant.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, the 4th May, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by George Campbell, Esq., trustee for Mrs. James Sloan, to sell by auction, as above,
1100 prime fat wethers, in lots.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received in-structions from R. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
1400 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received in-structions from J. L. Hassall, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. C. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 4th May, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 really prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Joseph Aarons, Esq. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at his Yards, at Fullagar's, 11 o'clock,
1200 really prime fat wethers, in lots.
These sheep will be offered in lots to meet the requirements of the Trade, whose attention is therefore directed by the auctioneers, as they are really prime.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from R. C. Robinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, THIS DAY (Monday), the 4th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
60 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Joseph Aarons, Esq., to sell by auction, at his New Smithfield Yards, Annandale, THIS DAY, (Monday), the 4th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock,
600 really prime fat wethers, in lots. Very superior.

GRISDALE and CO. will sell by auction, at Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Ironmongery, consisting of knives and forks, butchers' ditto, weights and scales, boilers, saucepans, kettles, brass locks, iron ditto, pad ditto, frying pans, shovels, nails of all descriptions, brass candlesticks, gold scales, metalware, bottled porter, venetian blinds, guns, pistols, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

MONDAY'S Regular Auction.

Household Furniture, Mangle
One-Horse Power Steam-Engine, in splendid order, cost £50
Wire Fencing, Posts, Sashes, Doors, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Furniture and effects, consisting of
Dining, loo, and occasional tables, sofas, couches
Easy chairs, stuffed and cane seat chairs, sideboards
Chiffonieres, bookcases, engravings, chimney glasses
Carpets, matting and oilcloth, china and glass ware
Wood and iron, single and double bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and sets, toilet tables and glasses, chests of drawers
Cooking-stoves and utensils, ironmongery
Tinware, mangle, wire fencing and posts, &c.
Also a one-horse power steam-engine, in perfect order, cost £50, to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash.

Monday's Regular Sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the New Auction Mart, corner of Park and Castlereagh streets.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

J. MEADOWCROFT and CO. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their Mart, as above,—A quantity of new and second-hand household furniture, &c., consisting of dining-room suites, drawing-room suites, chiffonieres, chests of drawers, loo and other tables; hair, leather, and other sofas, couches; and chairs; safes, washstands, looking-glasses, single and double iron and wood bedsteads, and bedding; pictures, ornaments, platedware, crockery and glassware, kitchen utensils, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Established a Quarter of a Century.

Cottage and Square Pianos, Dogcart, Drays, Mangle, Counters, Household Furniture, Books, Carpenter's Tools, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been in-structed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Pitt and Park streets,
Two pianos, chiffoniere, sideboards, couches, horsehair chairs, cane chairs, chests of drawers, large pier glass, large glass case, bedsteads, bedding, washstands, cots, tables, loo tables, easy chairs, large cooking stove, china, glass, crockery, books, carpenter's tools, ironmongery, rope, drays, dogcart, &c.
Also, at 2 o'clock,
Clothing, boots, books, tools, watches, jewellery.
Terms, cash.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOFORTE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, SUNDRIES, &c.

Cypress Cottage, St. Peter's, Cook's River Road.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 6th May.

F. E. RISHWORTH has received instruc-tions to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Cypress Cottage, near St. Peter's Church, Cook's River Road, on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, &c., comprising
Tables, chairs, couches
Easy chairs, fenders and fire-irons
Chiffonieres, pictures, clock
Large pier glass, 4 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 9 inches
PIANOFORTE, a first-class instrument and nearly new, by Middleton
Iron and wood bedsteads
Chests drawers, child's cot
Washstands and services
Dressing tables, dressing glasses
Kitchen utensils, sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

For Positive Sale.

To the Highest Bidder.

General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

MR. SAMUEL JAY has been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
49 packages, as above.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, May 4, 1868.

Iron Bedsteads
Circular Saw Benches
Carpenter's Bench and Vyce
Avery Weighing Machine
Chaff Cutter, by Ransome.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, May 4, 1868, at 11,
The above.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1868, at half-past 11 o'clock.

Invoices Walter Heywood Chair Company, Winchester Company.

American Chairs,
Just arrived per Crusader.
Under directions of Messrs. R. Towns and Co.

To Upholsterers, Furniture Dealers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1868, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
Superior shipment American chairs, in every variety of oak, imitation mahogany, imitation rosewood, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of George Thrift, Boot and Shoe Dealer, of Erskine-street.

MR. M. MOLONY will sell, on the pre-mises, Erskine-street, on TUESDAY next, the 5th May, at 11 o'clock, on account of Mr. R. H. Sempill, official assignee,
A quantity of men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes, English and colonial made.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Just landed ex Sir John Lawrence.

Manufactured by
D. and P. Joseph
Jackson and Sons
Homan, &c., &c.

TUESDAY, 5th May, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 5th,
75 packages boots and shoes just landed, comprising—
Ladies' kid boots, E. S., M. H.
Ditto imitation ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, pumps
Ditto memel ditto, M. H.
Ditto French cashmere, ditto
Ditto English ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, pumps
Ditto cloth ditto, M. H.
Ditto satin calf ditto, ditto
Ditto all-cashmere ditto, ditto
Ditto lasting ditto, ditto
Girls' 10-13 cashmere ditto
Ditto ditto cloth ditto
Ditto ditto kid ditto
Ditto 6-9 cloth ditto
Boys' ditto memel ditto
Ditto ditto grain Balmorals
Children's 2-5 kid and cashmere ditto, E. S.
Ditto felt and morocco ditto, ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary.

Now landing ex Borealis, Ben Lomond, and Nineveh.

Drapery, Dress Goods, Blankets, Clothing, &c.

THURSDAY, 7th,
FRIDAY, 8th,
at 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of the above goods, now landing.
Particulars on Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Important to
Warehousemen
Drapers
Country Storekeepers, and others.

48 Packages Autumn and Winter Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.

W. C. RUSH and CO. have received in-structions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
48 packages autumn and winter drapery, comprising
Striped mohairs
Plain ditto
Striped poplins
Fancy ditto
Fancy winceys
Grey calicoes
Rough browns
Dressed hollands
Gambroons
Scotch twills
West of England tweeds
Doeskins
Black breads
Men's tweed suits
Pilot reefers
Monkey jackets
Blue diagonal sacs
Light ground crimean shirts
Shepherd's plaid
Mole trousers
Felt hats, hosiery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

WHEAT.

800 Bushels Prime Country Wheat.

Auction Sale, THIS MORNING, 10 o'clock.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 10 o'clock,
800 bushels prime country wheat.
Terms at sale.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

To Bakers, Millers, and others.

AUCTION SALE, MONDAY MORNING.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 10 o'clock,
10 tons first-class country flour.
Terms at sale.

ADELAIDE FLOUR,
Duffield and Dunn's.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Metaris, more or less damaged.

MONDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

To Bakers, Millers, Flour Dealers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 10 o'clock,
Ex Metaris,
14 bags Duffield's flour, slightly damaged
11 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto
19 ditto Dunn's ditto, slightly ditto
7 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto.
Also,
60 bags Duffield's superfine flour, sound.
Terms at sale.

On MONDAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Stores of Mr. J. B. Holdsworth, Clarence-street.

Highly Important Sale of
SALVAGE GOODS.
To Ironmongers
Storekeepers
Speculators, and others.

Large assortment of
GENERAL IRONMONGERY, &c.,
more or less damaged by fire and water.

☞ Saved from the late fire at the Stores of Mr. J. B. Holdsworth.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, Clarence-street, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
SALVAGE GOODS

Consisting of

Nails—wire, slate, vine, and galvanized iron	Whiting
Horseshoe nails	Day and Martin's blacking
Tacks	Navvy picks
Iron weights	Pick handles
Bullock bows, large and small	Spring-cart axles
Sheet iron	Cart springs
Girdles	Small boxes
Ewbank's patent nails	Candle holders and illumination lamps
Iron well buckets	Tomahawks
Wire nails	Avery's weighing machines
Bolt ends and nuts	Weighing machines
Rivets	Grubbing hoes
Stable buckets	Sheep shears
American buckets	2-prong forks
American tubs	Grape forks
American churns	Stable forks
Pitchforks	Chains
Saddlers' knives	Spades and shovels
Fryingpans	Locks and padlocks
Riding bridles	Hammers
Saddletrees	Blockmountings
Scale beams	Double and single blocks
Chipping hoes	Quoits
Garden hoes	Butchers' cleavers
Coffee mills	Coffee pots
Gig, and springcart harness	Hollowware
Mouse traps	Brass cornice ends
Boilers	Brass catches, hooks and screws
Canvas stretchers	Saddle girths
Iron piping	Fencing wire
Galvanized piping	Blacksmiths' bellows
Iron bends, junction knees	Chisels, assorted
Galvanized ditto ditto	Cricketing materials
Nest American flour barrels	Iron safe (Milner's)
Bellows	Axes, American—splitting and broad
Brushware	Barrow wheels
Bells	Steelyards
Augers	Register grates
Mall rings	
Bath bricks	

And sundries too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Important Sale by Auction of
WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER.

At Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf.

*** By order of Messrs. Smith, Brothers.

To close shipments.

MONDAY, 4th May.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Shippers, Storekeepers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from Messrs. Smith, Brothers, to sell by auction, at Campbell's Bond, Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock,
The following parcels of wine, spirits, and beer,
Ex Walter Hood,
23 quarter-casks treble diamond pale sherry
6 hogsheads double diamond sherry.
Ex Glen Gairn,
20 quarter-casks port wine, treble diamond.
Ex Cospatrick,
5 quarter-casks Lowndes's rum
10 hogsheads Martell's brandy.
Ex William Cole,
24 quarter-casks dry sherry
40 cases four diamond port wine.
Ex Maid of Judah,
13 quarter-casks four diamond pale sherry.
Ex City of Adelaide,
20 quarter-casks port wine.
Ex Strathdon,
40 quarter-casks pale sherry
20 ditto ditto ditto.
Ex Cospatrick,
5 hogsheads Hennessy's brandy
10 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
Ex Empress,
150 casks Barclay's extra stout
46 ditto Barclay's porter.
Ex Esmeralda,
120 cases Machen's stout
100 ditto Bridges's porter
26 ditto Byass's ditto.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Hyde Park Pavilion.

Continuation of Sale of Materials.

MONDAY, 4th May, at half-past 2 o'clock.

To Ship Builders, Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at Hyde Park, THIS DAY, 4th May, at half-past 2 o'clock,
A large quantity of timber, used in the erection of the Pavilion, including
3 and 2 inch kauri deck planks
24 kauri spars, 9 x 9, 48 feet long
25 ditto, 8 x 8, 30 ditto
2 Oregon ditto, 12 x 12, 50 ditto
33 pine ditto, 6 x 6, 20 to 24 feet ditto
Pine, 6 x 4
2 and 3 inch Oregon, long lengths
1 inch Oregon boards
1 inch T. and G. pine flooring
½, ¾, and 1 inch rough pine
1 inch American shelving boards
Sundry job lots, small scantling.
HARDWOOD.
3 x 2, 10 x 5, 8 x 2½, 9 x 2½, 10 x 2½, 10 x 3, 9 x 3, 8 x 3, 4 x 4.
Roofing felt, and a variety of sundries.

The above embraces some large lots, and is well worthy the attention of wholesale buyers.
Terms at sale.

At the Old Bank of Australasia,
On WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock.

Useful Substantial Household Furniture.
Removed from the Christ Church Parsonage, for convenience of Sale.
Consisting of—
Drawing-room Suite
Dining-room Suite
Pianoforte
Brussels Carpet
Pier Glass
Electroplated-ware
Dinner Service
Dessert Service
Glassware
Iron Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, and Bedding
Chests Drawers
Wardrobes
Marble-slab Washstand and Dressing Tables
Towel Horses
Kitchen Dressers
Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

☞ THIS DAY, Monday, the 4th May, at 10 o'clock,
At Garsed's-buildings, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

Office Furniture and Fittings.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the owner to sell by public auction, as above, THIS DAY Monday, the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock sharp,
The following for absolute sale viz.:—Posting desk, cedar partition, horsehair couch, table, sloping writing desk, four cane-seated chairs, maps, matting, office sundries, &c.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugars. Mauritius Sugars.
456 Bags.

On account of whom it may concern, ex Sea Nymph, ——, master, from Mauritius.
More or less damaged by sea water.

Important to
Merchants
Shippers
Grocers
The Trade generally.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Danger, Danger, and Co., to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY next, 5th May, at 11 o'clock prompt,
456 bags Mauritius sugar, damaged—

	Much.	Slightly.
M	3	2
C	4	33
I	6	96
T	3	—
D	6	13
N	—	21
O	—	28
A over D	—	6
P	—	4
R	—	6
T	—	16
A over I	—	7
S	—	12
H	—	64
K	—	38
R	—	90

Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY next, 6th instant.

Barrett's Anchor Brand Negrohead Tobacco,
9 Half-tierces.

On account of whom it may concern.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Auction Sale.
At Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to
Tobacconists
Grocers
Country Buyers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have re-ceived instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, 6th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
9 half-tierces Barrett's Anchor Brand negrohead tobacco.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY next, 5th instant.

3 Hogsheads London and Colonial Co.'s Ale
47 Cases Cider.
All more or less damaged.

Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants
Publicans
Country Buyers, and others.

J. D. FOTHERINGHAM and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
3 hogsheads London and Colonial Co.'s ale
47 cases cider.
Terms, cash.

Boots.
Ex Northampton.

Finest New Goods.

Just Landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 4th, at 11 o'clock,
50 packages boots and shoes.
Terms at sale.
The above is a small but select shipment, from new manufactures.

HOWE'S ORIGINAL SEWING-MACHINES.

THE ONLY SHIPMENT IN THE COLONY OF THIS CELEBRATED INVENTOR'S PATENT.

To Manufacturers in Leather, Cloth, and all descriptions of the finer fabrics.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received in-structions from the consignee to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, May 4, at 11 o'clock,
5 very superior sewing-machines, A
5 ditto ditto ditto, B
5 ditto ditto ditto, C.
Full particulars at sale.

Superior Stationery.

Just landed.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auc-tion, at the Rooms, on TUESDAY, May 5, at half-past 10 o'clock,
5 cases, containing an assortment of
Note and letter papers
Account books, and
Envelopes.
Full particulars at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores
Preserved Provisions
New Fruits, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock,
300 cases fresh goods.
Particulars in morning's issue.
Terms, liberal.

Entire Cargo of the Australasian Packet, from Hobart Town.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and others.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, May 6, at 3 o'clock,
The cargo of Tasmanian Timber, ex Australasian Packet, comprising
764 battens, 10 and 11 feet
1,176 ditto, 12 feet
351 ditto, 13 and 14 feet
466 ditto, 15 feet
387 ditto, 16 feet
382 ditto, 18 feet
20,316 palings, 5 feet
9,000 ditto, 6 feet
70,600 shingles
1,000 wattle staves, 5 feet
800 ditto, 4 feet 4 inches
610 ditto, 4 feet
472 ditto, 3 feet 9 inches
186 ditto, 3 feet 6 inches.
Terms at sale.

The auctioneers are instructed to clear off this shipment without the least reserve.

BRIGANTINE WILLING LASS.

A most profitable Vessel, recently engaged in the coasting trade to Adelaide, and our Northern Ports.

This smart Vessel is for Positive Sale, and may be inspected alongside Brown's Wharf.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received in-structions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The brigantine WILLING LASS, of 150 tons burthen.
She is now delivering a perishable cargo, in splendid condition, without a stain; is remarkably well found, and shifts without ballast.
Inventory, with further particulars, at Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of balance of a Shipment of
FINE SUGARS,
Chiefly in small mats.
The only lot in the Market.
For Positive Sale.
Under instructions from the importers, Messrs. Boyer, Martineau, and Fourcade.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. have received in-structions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on FRIDAY, May 8, at 11 o'clock,
The following shipment of sugars, viz.:—
No. 1—280 bags sugar
2—164 ditto ditto
3—260 ditto ditto
4—250 ditto ditto
5—237 ditto ditto
6—146 ditto ditto
7—330 ditto ditto
8—176 ditto ditto
9—290 ditto ditto
10—138 ditto ditto
11—204 ditto ditto
12—112 ditto ditto
13—587 ditto ditto
14—450 ditto ditto
15—300 ditto ditto
16—243 ditto ditto.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Books, Albums, &c.

A shipment now landing.
Ex Northampton.

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on TUESDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock,
6 cases, comprising an invoice of
Books in every department of literature, works of fiction by Lever, Dickens, Collins, Braddon, Yonge, Bulwer Lytton, Charles Reade, &c.; poems by Moore, Longfellow, Tennyson, Wordsworth, Montgomery, and others.
Catalogues will be ready on Monday.
After which,
1 case photographic albums, of very tasteful designs, and
1 case engravings.

TUESDAY, 5th May.

SALE OF CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

CITY.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, CORNER OF FORBES AND STEPHEN STREETS.—2 HOUSES, Nos. 74 and 76, each containing six rooms.

SURRY HILLS, ARTHUR-STREET, OFF CROWN-STREET.—5 SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT HOUSES, known as Phelps's-terrace. Also, 2 HOUSES in Arthur-lane.

SUBURBAN.
PETERSHAM.—Choice allotment of land, corner of PALACE-STREET AND STANMORE-ROAD.

CAMPERDOWN.—4 BLOCKS OF LAND, fronting Purkis, Lambert, Samuel, and Lyons streets.

CONCORD.—WARD'S FARM, ORANGERY, and ORCHARD.
GORMAN and MILLER
Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street.

CAMPERDOWN.
Purkis, Lambert, Samuel, and Lyons streets.

For Positive Sale.

Title—Unquestionable.

Terms at sale.

Four choice blocks of Land fronting Purkis, Lambert, Samuel, and Lyons streets, forming portions of the subdivisions of the late S. Lyons' Estate.
LOT 1. Block A of section 2, having a frontage 96 feet to Purkis-street, 96 feet to Lyons-street, and 96 feet to Lambert-street.
LOT 2. Block B of section 2, having a frontage of 96 feet to Purkis-street, and 96 feet to Lambert-street.
LOT 3. Block C of section 3, having a frontage of 120 feet to Lambert-street.
LOT 4. Block B of section 3, having a frontage of 120 feet to Samuel-street.

GORMAN and MILLER have been in-structed to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 5th May,
The above described pieces of land, which are to be sold without reserve, and being well suited to small capitalists for the erection of comfortable mechanics' homesteads, the auctioneers would recommend intending purchasers to secure the opportunity now offering.

WARD'S FARM, ORANGERY, and ORCHARD, at CONCORD, part of the LONGBOTTOM ESTATE.
Close to the beautiful residence of Charles Campbell, Esq., at Concord.

This Farm contains 11 acres 2 roods and 10 perches, of which upwards of 5 acres and a half, have been trenched, and planted with fruit trees of the choicest kind, and ornamental shrubs and flowers.
The Orangery, about two acres, has been exceedingly well cared for, having been trenched and drained with subsoil drains, and planted with trees of the best possible kinds, all of which, together with the other portion of trees, are now coming into full bearing.
The Garden is well known in the neighbourhood, and is undeniably composed of the best soil to be found in the county of Cumberland.

GORMAN and MILLER have been in-structed by the proprietor, Mr. Ward, to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th May,
This very choice and valuable orangery, orchard, and garden, described as above.
There is a slab building upon the property, at present occupied by Mr. Ward; and intending purchasers are particularly invited to inspect the whole, which will be sold without reserve.
☞ Those not well acquainted with the locality can with facility ascertain the same by inquiring for Ward's Orchard, Ward's-lane, off Concord Road.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

PETERSHAM.

NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION.

Choice Allotment of Land, corner of
PALACE-STREET AND STANMORE ROAD.
100 feet frontage to Palace-street by a depth of 150 feet.

GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th May,
The above choice allotment of land, well adapted for the erection of an hotel, or, being near to the station, would be well suited for the erection of a gentleman's residence.
TITLE—unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

SURRY HILLS.
ARTHUR-STREET, off CROWN-STREET.
ARTHUR-LANE, off ARTHUR-STREET.

5 Substantial Brick-built Houses in Arthur-street, known as Phelps's-terrace
2 ditto ditto, in Arthur-lane.

TITLE—unquestionable.
TERMS AT SALE.

GORMAN and MILLER have received in-structions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th May,
PHELPS'S-TERRACE, Arthur-street, consisting of five substantial brick-built houses, on stone foundations, containing 4 rooms each, having stuccoed fronts, and with balconies in the front and verandahs at the rear, together let at a rental of £156 per annum.
Also,
Two two-story houses, fronting Arthur-lane, having each 3 rooms; these are built of brick, on stone foundations, also stuccoed and let to good tenants.

☞ The Auctioneers would particularly invite the attention of capitalists to this CHOICE PROPERTY, which is now in the market for POSITIVE SALE.

CHOICE CITY PROPERTY.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
CORNER OF FORBES and STEPHEN STREETS.
Block of Land, upon which is erected two Houses of six rooms each, and known as
Nos. 74 and 76, FORBES-STREET,
both having an entrance from a small lane at the rear; the corner house also having an entrance from Stephen-street.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

GORMAN and MILLER have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 5th MAY,
The above-described valuable city property, which is to be positively sold to the highest bidder, and which should command the attention of capitalists seeking an investment that will afford an ample return for the outlay.
☞ This property is in the market for bona fide sale.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, 5th MAY.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Rooms of undersigned, Pitt-street, at half past 11 o'clock prompt, of
These extensive first-class cattle stations,
GEERGAROW and NYMBOIDA,
adjoining each other, situated on the south branch of the CLARENCE RIVER, about twenty-eight miles from Grafton.
The improvements on both stations are very important, and include large and commodious homesteads, and all necessary buildings for efficiently working the properties.
With these stations will be sold the following stock, viz.:—
250 HEAD OF CHOICE CATTLE,
more or less, including a small number of pure and half-bred.
2000 HEAD OF SHEEP,
more or less; and
150 HEAD OF HORSES,
more or less, numbering amongst them some very valuable animals, a large amount having been expended on this stock.
Stores and Working Plant to be taken by valuation.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

THIS DAY, 4th MAY.

ORDER OF SALE.
CITY, SUBURBAN, AND COUNTRY FREEHOLDS,
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11 o'clock PROMPT.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—Two superior well finished dwelling-houses, Nos. 4 and 6, Bay-street, the latter being known as Palmerston House. The right of compensation for loss of water frontage will be sold with this property.

LEICHHARDT ESTATE.—2 Blocks of land, containing 23 acres, fronting the Abattoir Road, Piper, Brennan, and Elswick streets; also block of 2½ acres, fronting White Creek, Johnson's Bay. By order of the mortgagee.

WINGECARRIBEE.—3 splendid agricultural farms, adjoining the village of ROBERTSON, about 13 miles from BOWRAL Railway Station, and about 16 miles from KIAMA.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

GRIFFITHS AND BAY STREETS,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 6, Bay-street, between Bourke and Palmer streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.
All that piece of land having 50 FEET FRONTAGE to BAY-STREET, with a depth of about 96 feet extending to former high water mark of Woolloomooloo Bay, on which are those TWO SUPERIOR WELL-FINISHED DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 6, Bay-street (the latter being known as Palmerston House), containing respectively 4 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, and 7 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with yards, water laid on, &c., at the rear, and large plot of garden ground in front. They are built of brick and stone foundations, and have each verandahs and balconies overlooking the bay. Palmerston House has good stabling, coachhouse, groom's room, &c., in the Bay-street frontage. With this property will be sold the RIGHT OF COMPENSATION for the great damage sustained by the property being deprived of the WATER FRONTAGE TO WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY, described in the deeds, which matter is now under consideration by the Government.

☞ The instructions of the proprietor (who is a non-resident of the colony) are to effect positively a sale of the above. Upon inspection they will be found superior substantial premises, well finished in every respect and occupying a pleasant position a few yards from the Palmer-street entrance to the Public Domain, Botanical Gardens, &c.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

YARRAWA, WINGECARRIBEE.

THREE SPLENDID AGRICULTURAL FARMS, adjoining the VILLAGE OF ROBERTSON, about 13 miles from the
BOWRAL RAILWAY STATION,
and about 16 miles from the
TOWN OF KIAMA.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.
The following choice farms, being original lots of the Government subdivision, of the environs of the Village of Robertson:—
LOT 86—52 acres 2 roods
LOT 93—63 acres 1 rood
LOT 94—50 acres 3 roods.

☞ The above were original picked selections in this celebrated locality. The land is well watered by the Wallangunda Creek, and is of that peculiar rich nature for which the Wingecarribbee Swamp district is noted.
The lots adjoin each other, and will be sold separately or as a whole, to suit purchasers; and their sale affords an opportunity for securing land unequalled for fertility in the colony, and most favourably situated for either railway or water carriage.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

LEICHHARDT ESTATE,
adjoining the Annandale Estate, Petersham, and fronting the Main Abattoir Road.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 4th May, at 11 o'clock.
The following choice blocks of suburban land, on the Leichhardt Estate, Petersham:—
LOT 1.—18 ACRES 2 ROODS, fronting the Abattoir Road, Piper, White, and Brennan streets.
LOT 2.—4 ACRES 1 ROOD 19 PERCHES, fronting the Abattoir Road, Elswick and M'Kenzie streets.
LOT 3.—2 ACRES 2 ROODS, fronting White-street and White Creek, Johnson's Bay.

☞ The above, on inspection of the plan at the Rooms, will be found to occupy valuable positions on the well-known Leichhardt Estate, close to the Balmain Road, and within easy walking distance of the Petersham Railway Station.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED CLEARING SALE.

REDMIRE.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.

Beautifully situated sites for
SUBURBAN VILLAS
SMALL FARM HOMESTEADS
MARKET GARDENS
VINEYARDS, ORCHARDS, &c.
ANY AREA from THREE ACRES AND UPWARDS, fronting good roads, from 60 to 100 feet wide.
This well-known estate is most favourably situated in this POPULAR HEALTHY SUBURB, and extends from the Cook's River to within a short distance of the railway, close to the BURWOOD STATION.

TITLE UNDER TORRENS'S ACT.

LIBERAL TERMS.—One-third cash, residue long credit, at a low rate of interest.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 1st June, at 11 o'clock,
The residue of the celebrated
REDMIRE ESTATE,
BURWOOD AND ENFIELD,
within easy walking distance from the
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION,
and about 8 miles by a good metalled road from the city.
Fuller particulars in a future advertisement.
Lithographic plans at the rooms.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

Lot 1.—THE ROYAL HOTEL, at the junction of Prince and Bacon streets, TOWN OF GRAFTON, now licensed and in the occupation of Mr. JONES, together with 2 brick houses.
Lot 2.—FARM, 42 acres 2 roods, Parish of Great Marlow, near Grafton, being portion No. 75.

TITLE—unquestionable. TERMS at Sale.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have re-ceived instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 13th May,
The following very valuable properties.
Lot 1.—All that block of land situate in the TOWN OF GRAFTON, being part of No. 1 of section No. 32, at the intersection of Prince and Bacon streets, having extensive frontage to both streets, on which are erected that fine block of property known as the ROYAL HOTEL, now licensed and in full trade, with the
TWO BRICK COTTAGES.
☞ This fine property is too well known to need description, so favourable an opportunity for investment is seldom offered, and particular attention is directed to the sale.
Lot 2.—All that parcel of land containing by admeasurement 42 acres 2 roods, more or less, in the Parish of Great Marlow, portion No. 75.
☞ This is an improved farm, is now let, and yielding a good return.

In the District Court holden at Sydney.

Brown v. Williams.

ON SATURDAY, the ninth day of May, 1868, at noon, at the Court-house, Macquarie-street, pursuant to a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued in this cause, unless the same be previously satisfied, the REGISTRAR will sell a small Brick Cottage or Building, No. 34, situate in Chippen-street, Chippendale, bounded on the south by premises occupied by Peter M'Geary, on the north by vacant land, and on the west by Chippen-street, or so much thereof which the said defendant is seized of or entitled to, or which he can, either at law or equity, assign or dispose of, will be sold by public auction.
Dated this second day of May, 1868.
GEORGE S. YARNTON, Registrar.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JAMES BRAY are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, Surrey Cottage, Raglan-street, Waterloo, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Wesleyan Cemetery, Botany. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street, near Oddfellows' Hall, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS FOSTER are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved eldest son, THOMAS W.; to move from the Infirmary TO-MORROW (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers, Sussex-street South, near Oddfellows' Hall, and South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT NAPIER are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased son, ROBERT; to move from his residence, Berry-street, St. Leonards, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter to 2, and from the Circular Quay at a quarter-past 2 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, 59, Hunter-st.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

GREAT WESTERN LINE.

Merchandise will not be conveyed to Mount Victoria Station until arrangements are completed, of which due notice will be given.

JAMES BYRNES,
Commissioner for Railways.
Department Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 30th April, 1868.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.
Capital, £250,000.

Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.
Claims payable in Colonies, Calcutta, or London.
Local Director—JOHN ALGER, Esq.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent.
96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.

Australasian Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company
Head Office, Collins-street, Melbourne.

The undersigned are prepared to issue policies for every description of Fire and Marine risk, at lowest current rates.
Losses settled, on adjustment, without reference to Head Office.
Marine Losses made payable in England, India, and China, or at any of the Company's Colonial Agencies.
MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents, Gresham-street, next Exchange.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1855.
A COLONIAL proprietary (with unlimited liability of shareholders).
Insurances against FIRE risks effected at reduced rates of premium.
ALEXANDER THOMSON, Secretary.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, No. 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital £1,000,000
Paid-up ditto 250,000
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

THE LAST and FAREWELL NIGHT of the JAPANESE,

MONDAY, May 4th, 1868.
MONSTER PROGRAMME, for the LAST NIGHT.
18 ACTS, SCENES, and MARVELS, by the Japanese and Europeans for the PARTING NIGHT.
In consequence of the length of the Programme the Doors will open at 7. Commence at half-past 7.
NOTICE.—Remember the Monster Programme!!
The Last Appearance of the JAPS.
Another Wonder at parting—The AERIAL SUSPENSION of Metaro, and the BOY WONDER, with the SWINGING, HORIZONTAL BAMBOO, and CUTS-WHO-GERO.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle and gallery, 1s. No half-price to upper circle or gallery.
Box office open from 10 to 4 o'clock, where seats can be secured.
Doors open at 7, performance to commence at half-past 7.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

VICE-REGAL COMMAND NIGHT.
On TUESDAY, May 5th.
Under the Patronage of his EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF BELMORE, and HER LADYSHIP THE COUNTESS OF BELMORE. For the BENEFIT of the
ALFRED HOSPITAL FUND.
Through the kindness of COLONEL WADDY, C.B., and the OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S 50TH REGIMENT, the QUEEN'S OWN BAND will appear, and perform several selections during the Evening.
Messrs. LENTON and SMITH beg respectfully to state they have been enabled to give this Benefit through the kindness of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., who have delayed the departure of the City of Hobart steamer until Wednesday morning.

THE JAPANESE MONSTER PROGRAMME, 18 acts.

The JAPANESE TO-NIGHT, open at 7, commence 7½.
The JAPANESE are going by the City of Hobart.
CUTS-WHO GERO'S last sensation—The Horizontal Bamboo.
Remember the long Programme. Commence at 7½.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

FOR POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY.
DR. CARR'S
UNRIVALLED and UNAPPROACHABLE SEANCES.
Grand SENSATIONAL DEMONSTRATIONS of the MYSTERIOUS SCIENCES of ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, PHRENO-MESMERISM, and ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.
Commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.
MILLION PRICES!—Gallery and Upper circle, 6d; pit, 1s; stalls, 2s; dress circle, 2s 6d.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Under the Management of Mr. Hoskins.
Stage Manager, Mr. Stuart O'Brien.

Brilliant Reception of the Popular Favourite,
MR. JAMES STARK,
THE EMINENT AMERICAN TRAGEDIAN,
who was enthusiastically received throughout his entire performance by a crowded audience.

THIS EVENING, May 4th,
will be presented the great drama of
JACK CADE,
or the
KENTISH REBELLION.
Jack Cade, disguised as Aylmere.. Mr. JAMES STARK.
To conclude with
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s; gallery, 6d.
Doors open at half-past 7, performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Box office open from 11 till 3, where places can be secured.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Old Favourite, Mr. JAMES STARK enthusiastically received.

JACK CADE, the great Drama.—Mr. STARK TO-NIGHT.

MR. STARK AS JACK CADE TO-NIGHT.

MR. STARK AS JACK CADE TO-NIGHT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—MR. JAMES STARK in the Great Drama TO-NIGHT.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
THIS EVENING, Monday.

BACHELDER'S
GRAND HISTORIC MIRROR,
and
MECHANICAL DIORAMA
of the
AMERICAN REBELLION,
illustrating all the principal events, from the firing of the first gun down to the surrender of General Lee and his entire Army to Lieutenant-General Grant.
New mechanical dioramas have been added by the proprietor at great expense as follows:—
Grand Naval Engagement between the
MERRIMAC and MONITOR,
in Hampton Roads.
Great Naval Combat between
the KEARSAGE and ALABAMA.
The most intricate piece of mechanism ever offered of
THE FUNERAL PROCESSION
in the City of Washington, of the late lamented
PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Reserved Seats, 3s; Unreserved, 2s; Gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7; commence at 8 p.m.
Box office open from 10 to 1.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, William-st.—Mrs. C. READ intends having a Quadrille Party Wednesday next.

A TEMPERANCE SOIREE will be held in the P. M. Chapel, Kent-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 4th. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s 6d each, may be had of any of the committee.
After tea, a Musical and Literary Entertainment will take place. Parties who may be unable to attend the tea can obtain admission to the entertainment on paying 1s at at the door. H. F. PALSER, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Address—Rev. J. Leishman
Recitation—Spanish Champion (Hemans)—Mr. G. Morison
Song—"Down the burn" (Guylot)—Miss James
Recitation—Miseries of Single Life—Mr. T. Pidgeon
Song—"The star that lights the sailor home" (Cherry)—Mr. A. Fairfax
Recitation—Mary Queen of Scotts (Bell)—Mr. H. Driver
Ballad—"My pretty Jane"—Mr. G. Pashley.
Intermission.

PART II.
Recitation—Death of Marmion (Scott) Mr. D. Taylor
Song—Maggie's Secret—Lady Amateur
Recitation—Jackdaw of Rheims, by request—Mr. A. Jenkins
Song—"Somebody cares for me"—Miss James
Recitation—The Raven (Poe)—Mr. H. Flannery
Song—"Thy voice is near" (Wrighton)—Mr. S. Perry
Recitation—The Woman of Mind—Mr. D. Graham
Finale—God save the Queen—Company.
Accompanyist—Miss Goold.
S. PERRY, Hon. Secretary.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.—Mr. JOHN MEILLON'S First Evening Concert will take place on FRIDAY next, the 8th instant.
Full particulars in to-morrow's issue.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS, 267, Pitt-street (adjoining Messrs. Farmer and Co.),
Sole Proprietors, and Managers
Mons. and Madame SOHIER.
Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.
Admission to the whole, 1s; children half-price.
Just added, O'FARRELL.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, PARRAMATTA.—Miss AITKEN, having received a requisition from Parramatta to give two of her readings in the above room before her departure from the colony, has much pleasure in accepting the kind invitation, and will name THIS (Monday) EVENING, 4th, and TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 5th May, 1868.
The programme will consist of Miss Aitken's most popular pieces.
Admission, 2s; reserved seats, 3s; gallery, 1s.
Doors open at half-past 7 o'clock; chair will be taken at 8 o'clock.

PARRAMATTA.—Miss AITKEN'S Readings, School of Arts, THIS EVENING, 4th, and Tuesday, 5th May.

MARRICKVILLE.—LECTURE and CONCERT, in aid of the Sabbath School.—Mr. J. J. CLARKE, of Newtown, will deliver an interesting lecture on "Precious Stones," in the Primitive Methodist Chapel, TO-MORROW, Tuesday, 5th instant, commencing at 7 o'clock. Several pieces of music will be rendered by the choir and friends. Mrs. CALDWELL will preside at the harmonium. Recitations during the evening. Admission tickets, 1s. each.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
to
MANLY BEACH,
on TUESDAY EVENING, May 5, 1868.
A steamer will leave Circular Wharf, at 7; and Manly Beach, at 10 o'clock.
Return ticket, 1s 6d.
THOMAS HESELTON.

THOMPSON'S LEVIATHAN SWEEP.—The Prizes will be paid on TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at Tolano's Australian Hotel, George-street.

COKER'S SWEEP.—NOTICE.—The Sweeps Money paid on MONDAY next, from 11. Tattersalls.

VARROWVILLE.

STUD DISTRIBUTION.
IN 1000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.
The proprietor of the Varrowville Stud, being desirous of closing his breeding and racing establishment, and retiring from the Turf, has decided upon disposing of the whole of his Stud of thoroughbred and other horses by the issue of 1000 Shares of £5 each. A price which will place a share within the reach of the most limited means, and ensure the distribution of the stock throughout the colonies.
The Stud numbers thirty-two head, particularised hereafter.
Each Horse shall constitute one prize, and in the event of the death of any Thoroughbred Horse previous to the time of drawing, £200 will be substituted for the Horse so dying, and for any Half-bred Horse the sum of £50.
The drawing will take place at Sydney on the 2nd day of July next, in the presence of a committee of gentlemen to be hereafter named.
Every Prize shall be accepted, and taken by the Prizeholder in the state and condition in which such prize may be at the time of drawing.
From the time of drawing a prize the same shall be at the risk of the prizeholder.
The prizeholders shall, within ten days from the time of drawing, remove the prizes from Varrowville, and if not so removed they will be placed at livery at the risk and expense of the prizeholder.

PARTICULARS OF PRIZES.
THOROUGHBREDS.
BROOD MARES:
ZOE, by Sir Hercules—Flora M'Ivor, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
JESSINA, by Cossack—Jessie, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
LADY JANE, by Magus—Clove (imported), filly foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
VIRAGO, by Magus—Sultana, colt foal at foot by Sir Patrick, covered by ditto
NANFAN, by Scratch—Nelly, colt foal at foot by New Warrior
STAYLACE, by Magus—Staylace.

STALLIONS:
SIR PATRICK, 6 years, by Whalebone—Industry—Saint John—Crazy Jane
SIR JOHN, 4 years, Magus—Jessina
EMERALD, 4 years, Cossack—Edith
IVANHOE, 4 years, Cossack—Io
RAWDEN, 2 years, Little John—Lucilla
CLOVE, 5 years, Magus—Clove (imported)
VARROWVILLE, 5 years, Whalebone—Industry
MARIAN, 5 years, Alfred—Lucy Long
THE MARTYR, 3 years, Kelpie—Jessina
THE FRIAR, 2 years, Kingston—Vixen
STOCKWELL, 2 years, Kingston—Hussey
SAINT GEORGE, 3 years, Sleight-of-Hand—W. Tell (mare)
THE GEM, yearling, Alfred—Zoe
B. C., yearling, Rioter—Queen of Trumps
Br. F., yearling, Misty Morn—Woodbine
FLIRT, yearling, Alfred—Staylace.
Also,
10 half-bred mares and colts, by Kelpie and Alfred, each of which will be fully described previous to the drawing.
S. C. BURT, Agent for the Proprietor.
272, Pitt-street, Sydney, May 2.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL AND PARAFFINE COMPANY'S "TIMBER PRESERVING OIL," for the preservation of wood from wet and dry rot, the ravages of sea worms, white ants, &c.

This oil has now an established reputation, being used by the colonial Government on bridges, railway sleepers, &c., all timber prepared by it being rendered thoroughly impervious to the attacks of white ants and other insects.
In India the same description of oil is universally used for SLEEPERS, TELEGRAPH POLES, &c., and is found there to be the best preservative of timber ever yet introduced.
The attention of builders and private individuals is directed to the advantages to be secured by its use for building timbers, fencing, &c., whereby great durability is insured at a very small cost.
This oil will be supplied in hogsheads, direct from the works, at a price (including casks) which will be regulated according to quantity.
All particulars given, and orders received at the Depot, No. 305, George-street, near Wynyard-street.
R. NOTT, Agent.

BONEDUST, at the Pyrmont Bone Mills, at the following prices:—
No. 1 (finest quality), £6 per ton
No. 2 (quarter inch), £5 per ton.
Bags at 1s. each.
Orders will be received by the Sydney Agent, Mr. RANDOLPH NOTT, 305, George-street.

PERUVIAN GUANO for SALE, at the following rates:—

For 20 tons or over	.. £13	0	per ton
For 10 " "	.. 13	5	"
For 5 " "	.. 13	10	"
For less than 5 tons	.. 14	0	"

Apply at Farrelly's Wharf; or to SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO., 322, George-street.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
celebrated
STEEL PENS,

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

INDENTS.—The undersigned are prepared to execute indents for all classes of Goods from Great Britain on moderate terms. LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 30, Hunter-street.

ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS.—Butter in three minutes. 12s. 6d. each. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

STEVENS' Patent Bread-making Machines, 15s. each. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

THE celebrated "Nishwitz" CORNSHELLER. B. B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street.

MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
DAVID JONES and CO. wish to remark that they have given this department their special attention in the European markets, and feel confident that it cannot be surpassed for the style and elegance of the goods exhibited therein.
They would call special attention to the
REAL SEALSKIN JACQUETTES,
and
RICH GENOA AND LYONS SILK VELVET,
including every new shape, up to the departure of the last mail.
Waterproof tweed Mantles
Lambskin Jacquettes
Velveteen ditto
Black cloth ditto, exquisitely trimmed.
A magnificent collection of
WINTER SHAWLS,

White honeycomb	Mosaic
Albanbar	Chenille
Reversible Talmat	Fancy trimmed wool.

Some really choice
REAL PAISLEY SHAWLS,
from two to fifty guineas.
Also,
HOUSE JAQUETTES,
in velvet, cloth, cashmere, sattara,—all new shapes and materials.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH MILLINERY.
DAVID JONES and CO. with great pleasure announce to the Ladies of Sydney that,
A GRAND EXPOSITION OF WINTER FASHIONS will be made in their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
THIS MORNING.
Their very extensive importations of
ENGLISH AND PARISIAN MILLINERY,
(Ex Sir John Lawrence)
are now landed, and will be exhibited in their NEW SHOW ROOMS, just completed.
Ladies and Families are politely desired to make an early inspection.

WINDSOR HOUSE,
JAMES CLARK,
614, George-street, Brickfield-hill.
CHEAP DRAPERY.

Brown wincey, 4½d	Check wincey, 5½d
Striped camlets, 8½d	Black coburgs, 8½d
6-4 coburgs, 11½d	Black lustre, 7½d
Coutille stays, 2s 11d	Mixed alpaca, 7½d
Astracan jackets, 6s 6d	Black crape bonnets, 10s 6d
Ladies' cloth jackets, 8s 11d	Black French merino, 2s 6d
Ladies' straw hats, 2s 6d	Children's hats, 1s 9d
French merinos, 1s 11d	Ladies' underclothing
Ladies' crinolines, 2s 11d	Children's jackets, 3s 6d
Fine longcloth, 4½d	French delaines, 12½d
Grey sheeting, 1s	Silk velvets, 5s 11d
Large blankets, 10s 6d	White sheeting, 1s 3d
Brown holland, 7½d	Counterpanes, 4s 11d
Grey calico, 4½d	Marsella quilts, 10s 6d
Cotton tick, 5½d	Muslin curtains, 7s 6d
Good flannel, 11½d	Scarlet flannel, 1s 6d
Fine flannel, 1s 4d	Crimean flannel, 1s 4d
Linen damask, 1s 11d	Coloured doeskin, 2s 11d
Astracan cloth, 4s 11d	8-4 black cloth, 3s 11d
Moleskin trousers, 5s 6d	Doeskin trousers, 7s 6d
Youths' twill shirts, 1s 11d	Men's twill shirts, 2s 6d.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, Brickfield-hill, George-street, Sydney.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.

Ladies' astracan jackets, 6s 11d, peplum shape	Children's astracan jackets, 3s 11d, peplum shape
Ladies' black mantles, 9s 6d	Children's cloth jackets, 4s 6d, last fashion
Osborne cloth mantle, 15s 6d	Winter dress materials, 4½d
Scotch wool shawls, 9s 6d	Paisley scarf shawls, 18s 6d
Grout's black crape, 2s 6d	Black crape bonnets, 10s 6d
English millinery bonnets, 12s 6d, the last fashion	Children's black straw hats, 1s 11d, all new shapes
Ladies' black straw hats, 2s 11d, all new shapes	Black llama scarf shawls, 12s 6d, all wool
Black glace silks, 2s 11d	Stout unbleached sheeting, 1s per yard
Grey calico, yard wide, 4½d	White calico, 4½d
White sheetings, 1s 6d	Linen damask, 1s 11d
Fine brown holland, 9½d	Marcella quilts, 10s 6d
White counterpanes, 5s 9d	Toilet covers, 1s
Toilet quilts, large size, 9s 6d	Cloth table covers, 6s 6d
Huckaback towelling, 8½d	Swiss muslin curtains, 8s 6d
Lace curtains, 6s 11d	Welsh flannel, 1s 3d
Crimean flannels, 1s 0½d	Linen glasscloth, 8½d
Scarlet flannel, 1s 6d	Colonial tweeds, 4s 6d
English tweeds, 2s 11d	
Fancy doeskins, 3s 6d	

500 pairs real Witney blankets, all sizes, remarkably cheap.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.

Men's stout grey cotton half-hose, only 3s half-dozen
Men's large size tweed crimean shirts, only 2s 11d
Boys' tweed trousers, in all sizes, from 4s 11d per pair
Boys' superior tweed vests, all sizes, at 2s 11d each
Men's Scotch tweed trousers, only 7s 11d, very cheap
Men's superior doeskin trousers, only 12s 6d per pair
Men's stout moleskin trousers, only 5s 6d per pair
Boys' good moleskin trousers, only 3s 9d per pair.

RUSH AND ROUSSEAU,
618, George-street, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.
THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN SYDNEY.

J. WETHERILL'S LIST OF HORROCKSES' CLOTHS.—A, 5½d yard; B, 7½d yard; H, 8½d yard; M2, 9½d yard; MT, 10½d yard; BBB, 11½d yard. All 36 inches wide.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERATIVE SALE
of
£20,000
WORTH OF DRAPERY, TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
are now
SELLING OFF
The whole of their valuable and well selected Stock of

Drapery	Ribbons
Silks	Gloves
Shawls	Millinery
Mantles	Ladies' Underclothing
Dresses	Woollens
Hosiery	Gentlemen's Mercery
Haberdashery	Carpets
Lace	Oilcloths, &c.

at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.
The prices of the goods are very greatly reduced, and in order to facilitate business every article has been marked in plain figures in Red Ink.
GREAT BARGAINS
will be found in every department.

The doors will be open each day at 10 o'clock, and close at 5 o'clock,
and the SALE will be continued until the whole is
CLEARED OUT.

GEO. C. and CO., having been in business for upwards of thirty years in Sydney, feel that further comment is unnecessary, as their mode of doing business and the nature of their stock are so well known.
Ladies are requested to be early in their attendance.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to General Post Office.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

IMPERATIVE SALE
of
£20,000 WORTH OF LINEN DRAPERY,
TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS.

NEW GOODS,
Ex Sir John Lawrence and Northampton,
from London.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
beg to announce to ladies, and the public generally, that having received LARGE SHIPMENTS of NEW GOODS from LONDON, ex the SIR JOHN LAWRENCE and NORTHAMPTON, to order of the late firm, they are compelled to offer them for SALE without delay, for the purpose of
CLOSING PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS;
and in order to effect a speedy clearance,
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.
will give the public the full benefit of the arrival, and submit the whole, together with the remainder of their stock, of which MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS WORTH still remain on hand, for SALE, at an
ENORMOUS SACRIFICE.

Ladies are invited to make early purchases, and secure the choicest goods, at merely nominal prices.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next to the General Post Office.

88, KING-STREET.
The Cheapest House in the Colony for
CLOTHS, TWEEDS, and DOESKINS.
For Boys' Suits,
GOOD and CHEAP TWEEDS, 88, King-street.
A splendid assortment of
WOOLLENS, just opened, 88, King-street.

JUST RECEIVED, French Lasting BOOTS, patent toe bits. THOMAS FISHER.

LADIES.—The largest stock of Lasting BOOTS in the colony, at B. COCKS'S, George-street.

LADIES are invited to inspect a parcel of unusually pretty Kid BOOTS. COCKS'S, George-street.

LADIES.—Just imported to order, thin Satteen BOOTS, without heels. B. COCKS, George-st.

LADIES are reminded that at the above establishment is a Waiting Room for their comfort and convenience.

PARIS Exhibition, 1867.—Stamps for embroidery work, for SALE. Muslin Stampers, 131, Dixon-street.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE COLONY for FASHIONABLE and FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING to Order, is the
MARKET CLOTH HALL
and
PRACTICAL TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
Tweed Trousers to measure, well shrunk and well made, 15s
Black Cloth or doe Trousers, to measure, fit unrivalled, and workmanship guaranteed, 20s
Tweed Suits to measure, guaranteed well shrunk and well made, £2 10s
Black Cloth Suits to measure, fit and workmanship guaranteed, £3 10s
The largest and most magnificent stock of Woollens in the colony to select from.
The Trade and public supplied with cut lengths or by the piece, at wholesale prices.
MARKET CLOTH HALL,
484, George-street,
Opposite Fruit Market,
not Haymarket.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
THE CHEAPEST, MOST ELEGANT, STYLISH, and DURABLE GARMENTS
made to order by
W. HOWES, Tailor.
88, King-street, four doors east of City Bank.

Good black cloth suits, made to order ..	..	£3	10	0
Diagonal doeskin or tweed suits, to order	..	3	0	0
Black cloth trousers, to order	..	1	0	0
Tweed trousers, to measure, well shrunk	..	0	15	0
Inverness capes	..	1	10	0

Riding pantaloons, cut on the most improved principle.
Also ladies' riding habits, &c., &c.
W. HOWES, Practical Tailoring Establishment,
88, King-street, 4 doors east of City Bank.

WHEAT, Adelaide.—Prime samples for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

WHEAT, Tasmanian.—Choice old, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR, superfine.—Hart's, Dunn's, Bowman's, Field's, &c., for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR, Adelaide, superfine.—Rayner's, Colman's, Williams', &c. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR.—Seconds, household, fine, and superfine. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

FLOUR.—Tasmanian, best brands, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP.

H. H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE—
Boiled and raw oil
Colza oil, turpentine
Paints and colours
Bright varnish, putty
Stockholm tar and pitch
Navy oakum, sheathing felt
Muntz's yellow metal
Muntz's nails and rods
Soft soap, copperas, alum
American lobsters, 1 lbs.
Benniot's brandy
Breadstuffs.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED OATS and BARLEY on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., 239, Pitt-street, down gateway.

FINE FLOUR, 21s; seconds, 19s; maize meal, 7s per 100 lbs. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street.

SEED WHEAT, Oats, and Barley, on SALE, HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-street.

EGYPTIAN SEED WHEAT for SALE; will not rust. Apply to W. W. Bucknell, Cook's River.

BREADSTUFFS.
The undersigned, as Agents for Adelaide Millers, are at all times holders of SUPERFINE, FINE, HOUSEHOLD, and SECONDS FLOUR—both of last and present year's manufacture.

MAGAREY'S	HART'S
DUFFIELD'S	DUNN'S
GILES AND SMITH'S	STEVENS'S.

With various other brands of town and country mills.
Also,
ADELAIDE OLD WHEAT, a splendid sample for seed
ADELAIDE NEW WHEAT
ADELAIDE BRAN.
Also, at present in stock,
LAUNCESTON superfine flour
And,
Superfine silk-dressed flour, in ½ and ¼ sacks
Together with,
Very superior samples of
Launceston wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.
Offices—Pitt-street North.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c.
The best and cheapest in Sydney.

ON SALE, Hobart Town Black and White Seed OATS, Carrots, and Grey Peas. P. JAMES, Markets.

ENGLISH FIREWORKS, wholesale price, 3s. per gross. MYERS and SOLOMON, 542, George-st.

TANKS.—New Iron Tanks, 400 gallons, on SALE. JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge-street.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND OWNERS OF HOUSES.—Good reasons for using shell and inferior stone lime instead of pure marble lime.
1. It is good for trade, the building always requiring patching—the mortar gives way in the damp weather and mildews the paper.
2. The doctor is never out of the house—the damp caused by the salt in the lime is the cause of sickness, and destroys the constitution of young and old.
3. The buildings last but a few years.
On the contrary, if pure marble lime is used, the buildings will last for a century, and so our calling will go with the great goddess Diana of the Ephesians; therefore do not support the pure marble lime.
Sold only at the Depot, Caledonian Wharf, No. 8, King-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

50,000 FEET 1-inch and 1½ Pitch Pine Flooring. W. H. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

DAMAGED TIMBER, 6 x 4 x 2½, 5s per 100 feet. CHADWICK and SMITH, Liverpool-st. Saw Mills.

50,000 BEST LAKE SHINGLES, just landed. Murphy's Wharf, Liverpool-st. GILES.

FOR SALE, Posts, Rails, Palings, 5, 6, 7 feet; 10s., 13s., 17s. T. S. HARWOOD, Ultimo.

SLATES.—Best Bangor, 20 x 10. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Building Materials Depot, Botany Road.

COOKING APPARATUS, equal to new—a bargain; Brown and Green's patent, for roasting and baking; fitted with boiler and plate-rack; panelled back, ends, and top. BEAUMONT and WALLER, Botany Road.

THE BULLI COMPANY'S best screened Steam COALS may now be had from the Company's Hulk, Golden South, Darling Harbour, in such quantities as may suit purchasers, at 14s (fourteen shillings) per ton, cash, payable at the Company's Office, where orders may be obtained. J. SHOOBERT.

DUMPY LEVEL, 10-inch, with staff, for SALE. WOOLRYCH, 11, Bridge-street.

FOR SALE, a 1-ton WEIGHBRIDGE, by Pooley. W. N. DAVIDSON, 73, Sussex-street.

A STEADY, sober, industrious Man wants EMPLOY; can garden, groom, milk, and drive. 154, Clarence-st.

APPRENTICES Wanted to the Dress and Mantle Making; also, Assistants. Miss Hall, Liverpool-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A young Lady, having three afternoons in the week disengaged, desires an ENGAGEMENT—English, French, Music, and Singing. Highest references. R. L., Mr. Pratt's, 519, George-st.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW requires a SITUATION as Laundress, or to assist in housework, and needlewoman if required; good references given. Town or country no object. 390, Pitt-street.

A LADY wishes for a re-engagement as VISITING GOVERNESS in a good family. Besides the general objects of a refined English education, she teaches French and German thoroughly, as well as Music and Singing, if required. Highest reference. C. F. L., HERALD Office.

AN ENGAGEMENT wanted with a SQUATTER by two brothers, either together or on different stations; well educated, active, and good horsemen; aged 16 and 18. The eldest has been on a tea and cotton plantation in India. Highest references given. Address Assam, HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE English person, with good testimonials, competent for the situation of stewardess, open for Engagement. Apply all this week to Mrs. Capps, King-street.

BOROUGH OF BALMAIN.—The Council of this Borough invite APPLICATIONS from gentlemen capable of undertaking the duties of the joint office of COUNCIL CLERK and CLERK OF WORKS, with a knowledge of surveying. Application to be made in writing, addressed to the Mayor, on or before the 5th May. Particulars may be obtained at the Council Chambers, Darling-street.
H. PERDRIAU, Mayor.
Council Chambers, Balmain, 24th April, 1868.

BOOT FACTORY.—Wanted, Riveters, for ladies' work. Swyny and Son, 124, William-st., Woolloomooloo.

COAL.—Wanted, 25 to 30 tons Smith's Coal. Apply William Bull, wheelwright.

DRAPERS' ASSISTANT.—Wanted, for the country, a Junior Hand; must be from a pushing house, and also have some experience in haberdashery. Apply at Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s.

DINNER, Supper, &c., to DRESS, by a first-rate Cook; highest testimonial. Address Mrs. Pawsey, 168, Pitt-st.

GOVERNESS Wanted to proceed to New England, must be thoroughly competent to teach the ordinary branches, as well as music, drawing, languages, &c. Apply by letter to Mrs. J. D. M'Lean, Quiraing, Edgecliff Road.

GROCER.—WANTED, a smart, active, and steady Young Man for the country, who knows his business. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock a.m., at Messrs. Prince, Ogg, and Co.'s.

JERICHO Steaming-down Establishment, at Windsor. Wanted, STOCK for boiling down. James E. King.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, two good Brush Hands, one General Hand. J. Bridger, Newtown Road.

R. C. ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.—Wanted, a FARM LABOURER. Applications, with testimonials of character, to be sent to the Chairman of the Committee, at St. Mary's Cathedral; or at the Orphan School, before the 11th instant.

TO JOINERS.—Two good FIXERS wanted, by Mr. Riley, new house, Ocean-street.

TO TAILORS.—Trousers HANDS wanted. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Trousers HANDS wanted. Cohen, Brothers, and Co., 402, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a Pushing HAND. Thomas Glancy, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the country, a Junior ASSISTANT. Cosmopolitan Hotel, Clarence and Erskine streets.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—Wanted, Tenders for Building House; labour only. Chadwick and Smith, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply 712, George-street South.

WANTED, RIVETERS, at Davenport's, Camperdown.

WANTED, as General SERVANT, a Girl, about 16 years, with reference. Apply 610, Bourke-street.

WANTED, 2 CARPENTERS. Apply to Benjamin Williams, Comber-street, Paddington, nr. Brewery.

WANTED, a respectable competent House and PARLOURMAID. 144, Alberto-ter., Macleay-st., after 10.

WANTED, a strong labouring MAN. Apply James Ragen, Double Bay.

WANTED, a BOY, in a gentleman's family. Mr. Benjamin, 82, William-street.

WANTED, an active GIRL for general house duties. Apply 207, Victoria-st., Woolloomooloo, 9 till 12.

WANTED, a respectable Man, as RUNNER. Apply 96, Clarence-street.

WANTED, an ERRAND BOY. Apply to W. Saber, 502, George-street, opposite Police Office.

WANTED, a second-hand BILLIARD TABLE. Apply, by letter, to S. O., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MAN to make Elastic Side Boots; best wages. J. Biggs, Newtown.

WANTED, a BABY to Wetnurse. Address Mrs. Watkinson, Balmain.

WANTED, two SHINGLERS. Apply No. 181, Clarence-street, next Woolloomooloo Dairy.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID accustomed to management of children. Mrs. Ireland, Ocean-st., Woollahra.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for a small family. 469, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a strong LAD, accustomed to Smith shop. Apply Triggs and Marr, 197, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a MAN COOK. Blue Bell Hotel. Mrs. Longford.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, for Paddington. C. Bate, 214, Pitt-street.

WANTED, SITUATION as House and Parlour Maid; respectable, good reference. Miss Fowler, 41, Park-st.

WANTED, Working GARDENER; must milk and be useful. Wages, £30 per annum. B., HERALD.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID. Mrs. Morey, 6, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

WANTED, PUPILS, for Mrs. Sutton's French Classes, 221, Castlereagh-street, near Market-st.

WANTED, to SELL Counters, Glass Cases, Shop Fittings, Office Paneling, &c. Jordan, 318, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to SELL Black MARE, 4 years old; any trial; £6. E. Fitzgerald, 97, King-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY as apprentice to the Coachsmithing. E. M'Carty, coachbuilder, Liverpool-st.

WANTED, a thorough General SERVANT. Apply 41, Bathurst-street, near Sussex-street.

WANTED, gun-room COOK, H. M. Virago. Apply on board.

WANTED, good Brush HANDS. Apply at 8 o'clock, to Lane, painter, opposite Barracks, Paddington.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply to Hodges, Campbell-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, a family's WASHING, in 6d dozen. Address B. C., 30, Valentine-lane, George-st. S.

WANTED, to purchase a Girl's SIDE-SADDLE. Address Pony, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a MAN, to assist with Iron Roofing. R. S. Sheldon, plumber, No. 24, Jamison-street; sharp.

WANTED, to sell, a good BILLIARD TABLE, complete. Apply J. Hack, White Horse, Parramatta.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one who can wash and iron. No. 11, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a first-class handsome weight-carrying HACKNEY. G. Kiss, 250, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an active BOY—one accustomed to a rivet factory. George Morgan, William-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Female General SERVANT. References required. 172, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, for housework. Mr. Mackenzie, new houses, Kent-street North.

WAITRESS, good Cooks, Housemaids, Laundress, Nurse, General Servants for hire. Mrs. Capps.

WANTED, BAD WRITERS to know course of Lessons, 10s. Norris, writing-master, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong MAN to cut chaff by steam power. Law and Tinsley, Haymarket.

WANTED, a good MASON SETTER, for Goulburn. Apply early, Mr. Taylor, 458, George-street.

WANTED, an active MAN, to drive horse and dray and milk. J. Morrison, 10, Pyrmont-st., Pyrmont.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, accustomed to cook and wash. Apply 288, George-street North.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply at 27, Lower Fort-street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a NURSEGIRL. Apply Mrs. Watt, 151, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, an under HOUSEMAID; also a Man to make himself useful. Masonic Hall, York-street.

WANTED, married Farming Man, Strong Youth, Female Servants for country. J. G. Glue, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, two SCABLERS, for a long job. Alberto-terrace, top of William-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. Wells, Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point.

WANTED, 2 or 3 strong YOUTHS to learn the Bootmaking. J. Coleman, Crown-st., Glebe.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Upton, Native Home, Brisbane-st., Sheriff's Gardens.

WANTED KNOWN, that 66, Bathurst-street is PROFESSOR MAC'S address for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

WANTED known, Professor MAC cures inflammation of the throat, diseases of the lungs and chest, by a simple balsam.

WANTED, immediately, for the Country, a qualified MEDICAL PRACTITIONER. Apply to W. Larmer, 323, George-street.

WANTED Known, highest price on every description of Property by Licensed Pawnbroker, corner Missenden Road, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable, strong, active GIRL, in a small family out of town. Apply, between 11 and 4 o'clock, Mrs. Trotter, Boot Shop, Botany Road, near Well-street.

WANTED, by a respectable married Woman, without family, a little CHILD to take care of at her own home, which is in a most healthy part of the suburbs. Write for one week. Mrs. L. C., care Mrs. Jesson, Darling-street, Balmain.

WANTED, two FURNISHED ROOMS on ground floor, with use of kitchen and bath, in a respectable neighbourhood; rent must be moderate. Address F. E. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to SELL, Iron Bedsteads, 23s each, 4 feet 6 x 6 feet 6; ditto ditto, 3 feet 6 x 6 feet 6, 23s; mattresses to fit same, 15s each. Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, handsome Tubular Enamelled Iron Bedsteads; also, Children's Cots and Bedsteads, in all sizes and varieties. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to SELL, a Phaeton, with hood; set of silver-mounted Harness and first-class Horse, thoroughly staunch and quiet in harness. Both to be sold a bargain. The property of a gentleman leaving the colony. Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17, South Head Road.

WANTED, TO SELL, DISH COVERS, Oilcloth, 2s per square yard; also 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 Matting, white and coloured, large stock, at low prices. Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road. N.B.—Furniture bought, sold, or taken in exchange. Spring vans always on hire.

WANTED, to SELL, Brussels, Tapestry, and Kidderminster Carpets, in various patterns and designs; Hearthrugs and Velvet Pile Table-covers. A large stock on hand at greatly reduced prices. Hardy, Brothers, brokers and valuators, South Head Road.

WANTED, Country Buyers and others to know that Hardy, Brothers, sell their goods twenty-five per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade, consisting of drawing-room suites, dining-room suites, bedroom furniture, pier and toilet glasses in all patterns, electro-plated ware, cutlery, lamps, glassware, kitchen furniture. All parties are respectfully invited to inspect the stock before making their purchases elsewhere.
Hardy, Brothers, South Head Road.

WANTED, to purchase or rent a HOUSE, detached, with 8 or more rooms, bathroom, kitchen, laundry, servant's room, pantry, double coachhouse, 4-stalled stable, harness room, good yard, and paddock, or garden, or both; plenty water; situate in Woollahra, Darling Point, or Potts Point, or Double Bay. Address, stating particulars, to House, Post-office, St. Mark's.

WANTED, after the middle of May, by a bachelor bush clergyman, much from home, a Married COUPLE, to take charge of his house, horses, garden, &c. They must be competent, thoroughly trustworthy, steady, and careful. A comfortable place and good wages. Strictest personal references required. Apply to the Rev. W. S. Wilson, Cassilis.

WANTED to be known, W. B. LANCASHIRE, of 121, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney, has been honoured with the appointment of PORTMANTEAU MAKER to his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and suite.
N.B.—The largest assortment of PORTMANTEAUS always on hand, at the lowest possible prices. Portmanteaus repaired or taken in exchange.

A SUPERIOR Furnished BEDROOM, for one or two gentlemen, in private family. 106, Elizabeth-st. N.

A SUITE OF APARTMENTS vacant. Belmore House, 58, Wynyard-square East.

A BEDROOM, for a Gentleman, or two friends; partial board, bath. 48, Wynyard-square.

A VACANCY for one or two Gentlemen. 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

COMFORTABLE BOARD and Residence, in a family, for a gentleman; bath, and use of piano. 49, Clarence-street, opposite St. Philip's Church.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS and PARLOUR, with use of kitchen. 103, Prince-street.

MANLY BEACH.—To LET, furnished, No. 1, Spey-terrace; five rooms, kitchen, and servant's room. Apply L. Dean, 81, Elizabeth-street.

OFFICES to LET; superior accommodation. Apply to the Housekeeper, 227, George-street North.

ROOMS to LET, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 128, Elizabeth-street, off King-st.

STORES at Circular Quay.—To LET, the Stores lately in the occupation of Mr. Atkinson and Messrs. Mort and Co. J. Milson, Jun., Box 218, Post Office.

TWO GENTLEMEN can have Board and Residence; front room, central. Apply 100, Market-street.

TO LET, at BALMAIN, a small but comfortable HOUSE, near the Ferries. F. Brien, Darling-st.

TO LET, 8-stall Stable, and 2 Coach-houses, lately occupied by Mr. B. Scully, Imperial Hotel, William-st.

TO LET, Central OFFICES, in George-street, next to D. Jones and Co., rent low. B. Braun, 347, George-st.

TO LET, GUILDFORD LODGE, Glebe Point, at present occupied by J. T. Gorus. Apply 101, King-st.

TO LET, 3, Argyle-terrace, Pitt-st., Redfern; 9 apartments, balcony and verandah, stable and coach-house.

TO LET, comfortable Bedroom and Sitting-room. A. B., Vine Cottage, Marian-street, Redfern.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Goulburn-street, near George-street. Rent low. 331, Castlereagh-st. S.

TO LET, HOUSE of two rooms and kitchen, with water. A. Steel, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, COTTAGE, stables and paddock. Rent £42. Apply to Mr. Cousens, Enmore Road.

TO LET, a first-class six-roomed HOUSE, suitable for a respectable family. 12, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TO LET, SAW MILL and WHARF, foot of Bathurst-street. Apply Anchor Flour Mills.

TO LET, that neat Balcony HOUSE, 64, Upper Fort-street, 5 rooms, 2 kitchens. Apply 64, from 11 to 5.

TO LET, a small HOUSE. Rent, 8s. Apply 94, Buckingham-street, Cleveland Paddock.

TO LET, Verandah COTTAGE, Francis-street, Hyde Park—hall, 6 rooms, kitchen. 325, Macquarie-st. S.

TO LET, large YARD, rear of Burdekin-terrace, suitable for timber; stabling. 325, Macquarie-street S.

TO LET, 2 ROOMS and KITCHEN. 15, Short-street, off Botany-street.

TO LET, a new HOUSE, five rooms, kitchen, balcony, Fitzroy-street, near Sydney Common. J. Moore, William-street.

TO LET, in Pitt-street, Redfern, the HOUSE now occupied by Mr. Thomas Jones, containing 10 rooms, outhouses, stabling, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO LET, COTTAGE at Ashfield, 4 rooms, ten minutes' walk from the station. Apply to H. R. Way, 142, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to Mr. Dixon, Ashfield.

TO LET, two HOUSES of 8 and 12 rooms each, coach-house, stables, &c. Apply for key at No. 4, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

TO LET, in George-street, OFFICES, STORES (together or separately), with splendid cellarage, storeman's apartments, and large yard. Apply to Mr. Downing, stationer, 237, George-street, near Bridge-street.

TO LET, No. 364, Pitt-street South, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets, HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply R. W. Moore, Queen's Wharf, Lower George-street.

TO LET, those spacious and centrally-situated PREMISES, at the corner of George and King streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Zuccani and Co., as a furniture showroom. Apply to F. Lassetter and Co., George-street.

TO LET, commodious comfortable Family HOUSES, 9 and 10 rooms, Nos. 5 and 7, Wynyard-square, will be let on lease for a term, at moderate rent. Apply at Raphael and Co.'s, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, first-class family residence, ADA COTTAGE, 428, Castlereagh-street South, near Campbell-street. Key at cottage opposite. For terms apply 177, Macquarie-street North.

TO LET, old TOWN HALL, Wynyard-square.—To Merchants, Insurance Companies, Hotel or Club occupants.—Those first-class centrally situated commodious premises lately used as Town Hall, with all conveniences, will be let or leased for a term, at moderate rent. Apply to Raphael and Co., cabinetmakers, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET or SELL, EASTBOURNE, now in the occupation of Captain Burne, situated at Darling Point, adjoining Mount Adelaide, the residence of Henry Mort, Esq.
The property commands a fine view, is very retired, and has several acres of land partly cultivated.
Apply to Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Hesketh, Victoria-street.

TO LET or SELL, that well-known stone HOUSE, situated at Eighteen Mile Hollow, now in the occupation of Mrs. W. Buss, containing 18 rooms; out-houses, stabling, garden, and two paddocks under cultivation. The above premises have a platform adjoining the house for the convenience of parties stopping there. Further particulars by applying to A. Thompson and Co.; Mr. Watkins, contractor; or Mrs. W. Buss, on the premises.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
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Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, William and Yurong and Stanley streets, Woolloomooloo.
John Davis, 9, Market-street, between Kent and Sussex streets.
P. Davey, near the National School, Paddington.
E. Glover, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown and Cook's River.
Joseph Hinchcliff, Waterloo.
Mr. J. Collis, 198, Parramatta-street.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.
Mr. R. Iredale, Bourke-street, South Head Road.
Mr. J. J. Cooper, adjoining Wesleyan Chapel, Glebe Road; Railway Station bookstall; and Railway Bridge, Parramatta-street.

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